THE
Boston-Gazette,
AND
COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No. 759.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1769.

A LIST of the Names of *those* who have AUDACIOUSLY counteracted the UNITED SENTIMENTS of the BODY of Merchants throughout NORTH-AMERICA; by importing British Goods contrary to the Agreement.

John Bernard,
James McMasters & Comp'y.
John Mein,

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to publish the following Extract, taken out of Cato's *Letters, and you'l oblige many of your constant Readers.*

To the TWO CHILDREN.

I send you here this little Piece,
For you to look upon;
That you may see your Father's ——
When he is dead and gone.

Who for the Hopes of Earthly Things,
While he did here remain;
Gave over all his Golden Years,
To ——*Gain.* ROGERS.

OF all the foolish and wicked Ways of raising Families, none equals that of raising them upon the Ruins of public Liberty. The general Security is the only certain Security of Particulars; and though desperate Men often find Safety in publick Destruction, yet they cannot ensure the same Safety to their Children, who must suffer with the rest in the Misery of All. If great wicked Men would consider this, the World would not be plagued with their Ambition. Their Posterity scarce ever miss to reap the bitter Fruits of their Actions; and the Curse of their Iniquities rarely fails to follow them to the third and fourth Generation.

The Instruments of publick Ruin have generally at once entailed Misery upon their Country and upon their own Race. Those who were the Instruments and Ministers of Cæsar and Augustus, and put the Commonwealth under their Feet, and them above the laws, did not consider, that they were not only forging Chains for their Country, but whetting Swords against their own Families, who were all cut off, under succeeding Tyrants: Nay, most of their Children fell early and bloody Sacrifices to the cruel and suspicious spirit of Tiberius. He began his Reign with the Murder of young Agrippa, whose Father had, by his Courage and Conduct in War, established the Tyranny in that House. What availed to Agrippa all his great Riches, his sumptuous Buildings, and even his near Alliance with the prince, whose Daughter he married, but to hasten and magnify the Fall and Destruction of his own House? There was not one Roman Family wickedly enriched by their base Subserviency to Augustus, but was slaughtered and confiscated under his Successors, and most of them under his immediate Successor: Nay, their Riches and Splendor were Reasons for destroying them. The freed Slaves of the Emperors grew afterwards the first Men in Rome, and had at their Mercy the Heads and Estates of the Patricians; nor could any of the great Roman Lords come into any Post or Office in their own Empire, but by the Pleasure and Permission of those Slaves, and by servile Court paid to them.

Would their illustrious Ancestors, who were the Friends and Abettors of Cæsar, have done as they did, had they foreseen this vile Subserviency of their Posterity to Slaves and Pathicks, and the daily and wanton Sacrifices made of their boasted Blood? And yet was not all this easily to be foreseen? While they were arming him with a Power over their Country, they stripped themselves of all Title to their Lives and Estates. By laying up Riches for their Families, they did but lay Snares for the Ruin of their Families. It grew a Crime under these Tyrants, to be conspicuous for any thing; and Riches, Virtue, Eloquence, Courage, Reputation, nay, Names and Accidents, became Crimes. Men, and even Women, were put to Death, for having had illustrious Ancestors; and some, for bearing the fortuitous Surnames of Great Men dead an hundred Years before.

So that these Men, who, from the Bait of present Wealth and Place, helped to overthrow the Constitution of that great State, were not only the Parricides of their Country, but the Murderers of their own Children and Families, by putting a lawless Dagger into the Hands of these Tyrants to execute these Murders. They sold their own Blood and Posterity to these Imperial Butchers, whose chief Employment it was to shed it. These mistaken Men might flatter and blind themselves with a Conceit, that they were laying up Riches for Ages, and entailing Honours upon their latest Race: For what is so blind as Ambition and Avarice? But to their unhappy Descendents it proved a terrible Inheritance of Servitude, Exile, Tortures, and Massacre. What they meant to perpetuate, their Fortune and Race, were the first Things seized and extirpated. They had been Traitors to make their Children great; and their Children were put to Death for false Treason, merely for being great. So nearly are Punishments allied to Crimes, and so naturally do they rise from them!

Thus rash and unadvised, even as to themselves and their own Families, are those wicked Men, who raise up an enormous Power in their Country, because they wear its Livery, and are for some time indulged by it in their own Pride and Oppressions! And so ungrateful is that Power when it is raised, even to the Props and Instruments that raised it! They themselves are often crushed to Death by it, and their Posterity *certainly* are.

This may serve among other Arguments, to prove, that Men ought to be virtuous, just, and good, for their own Sake, and that of their Families; and especially great Men, whose lasting Security is best found in the *general* Security."

Just Published, and to be Sold by EDES *and* GILL. *in Queen-Street,*

A new and beautiful edition, *(being the third)* printed from the last quarto edition, and now comprised in four volumes octavo; with a fine head of the author;

THE
HISTORY of ENGLAND;
FROM THE
Accession of JAMES I. to the Elevation of the House of *Hanover*.
By CATHARINE MACAULAY.

To the PUBLIC.

THIS HISTORY of ENGLAND, which is so universally approved, and for beauty and elegance of diction is esteemed one of the best written histories in the English language; yet, notwithstanding the rapid sale of two editions in quarto, many persons are prevented from purchasing this valuable work, owing to the price which such elegant editions must necessarily come to. And as numbers of persons have expressed their wishes of seeing this history printed in a smaller size, that the purchase may be easy to every class of readers, a new and beautiful edition is therefore offered to the public, printed in four volumes octavo, much lower than the quarto edition.

We shall just give the sentiments of the authors of the Monthly and Critical review concerning this work.

"The great number among the fair sex, who have figured in the republic of letters, have given frequent checks to the vanity of such who presume that the privilege of thinking is confined to the men. Not to speak of the learned ladies of antiquity, how many among the moderns, from the French DACIER to the English CARTER, have distinguished themselves in several branches of literature! but it was reserved for the fair MACAULAY to tread the path of history, and undergo the laborious task of collecting and digesting the political fragments which have escaped the researches of so many learned and ingenious men. This work may justly be deemed an animated, nervous, and entertaining composition; interspersed with many just and liberal reflections on the most striking incidents of these reigns."

MONTHLY REVIEW.

"With regard to the volumes we have reviewed, we are under no difficulty of declaring our opinion, that the facts are well supported; that the stile is correct, nervous, and animated to an uncommon degree; and however bold our author may appear in her reflections, yet they always arise naturally from her premises."

CRITICAL REVIEW.

Just Published, and to be sold by the Printers hereof, Price, ONE SPANISH DOLLAR,

EVERY MAN
His own LAWYER.
OR,

A Summary of the Laws of ENGLAND, in a new and instructive Method, under the following Heads, viz.

I. Of Actions and Remedies, Writs, Process, Arrests, and Bail.
II. Of Courts, Attornies and Solicitors therein, Juries, Witnesses, Trials, Executions, &c.
III. Of Estates and Property in Lands and Goods, and how acquired; Ancestors, Heirs, Executors and Administrators.
IV. Of the Laws relating to Marriage, Bastardy, Infants, Idiots, Lunaticks.
V. Of the Liberty of the Subject, *Magna Charta*, the *Habias Corpus* Act, and other Statutes.
VI. Of the King and his Prerogative, the Queen and Prince, Peers, Judges, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of Peace, Constables, &c.
VII. Of publick Offences, Treason, Murder, Felony, Burglary, Robbery, Rape, Sodomy, Forgery, Perjury, &c. And their Punishment.

All of them so plainly treated of, that all Manner of Persons may be particularly acquainted with our LAWS and STATUTES, concerning Civil and Criminal Affairs, and know how to defend Themselves and their Estates and Fortunes.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Be pleas'd to publish the following Extracts in your next, and you will oblige your's, A. M.

Extract of a Letter from Governor Bernard, *to the Earl of* Shelburne, *dated March 21, 1768.*

"There never was less Reason for the Merchants to complain of the Regulations of Trade than at present; there never was a greater Plenty of Money, or a more apparent Balance of Trade in their Favour, of which the State of Exchange with London, which now is, and for a long Time, has been at Par, is an irrefragable Evidence."

Extract of a Letter from Governor Bernard *to the Earl of* Hillsborough, *dated* Boston, *July 16, 1768.*

"I can readily recommend that part of the Petition which prays Relief against such Acts as are made for the Purpose of drawing a Revenue from the Colonies, for they are so little able to bear the drawing Money from them, that they are unable at present to pay the whole Charge of their Support and Protection."

It seems the above Two Letters were wrote to different Ministers, and tho' at first Blush it appears they were wrote for very different Purposes, yet whoever will look into the Baronet's past Behaviour will find they agreed in promoting the grand Purposes of fleecing and enslaving the Colonies.

The Board of Commissioners was established and the Duties regularly paid, but the Merchants wisely foreseeing the Consequences of the great Restrictions of their Trade, were determin'd to take proper Steps to ward off the impending Ruin, and fix'd upon the Scheme of Non-importation for that Purpose: this immediately alarm'd the Cabal who muster'd all their Forces to oppose it. The Baronet was remarkably assiduous, and among many other curious arguments against the Measure, roundly asserted there was never a greater plenty of Money than at that Time.

Not four Months after the Tone was chang'd, there was not then Money sufficient to pay the ordinary Expences of Government, from whence could arise this great deficiency? either all the Money had been sent out of the Government, or the Charges had in that Space of Time increas'd to an enormous height, how could all this be? Why the intermediate four Months were employ'd by Sir Francis and the Commissioners in setting the Province in the most odious light to the Ministry, and soliciting for a Standing Army to subdue the Rebellious Spirit of the Americans, they well knew it would require the whole American Revenue to support this additional Charge, and that the appropriation for contingencies could be smuggled among themselves and their Creatures: besides the Baronet saw his former System did not altogether answer his Purpose of Pensioneering, if the Money was to be sent Home, enough stood ready there to devour it, and very little would fall to the share of him and the Man after his own Heart.

The Contradictory Accounts transmitted by the Baronet can be accounted for on no other principle than the above, and the Colonies must be greatly indebted to that exalted Genius and his adviser for the great Indulgence allow'd to Placemen and Pensioners of spending their Money among us. A. M.

This Day Published, and to be sold by the Printers hereof, (Price Half a Piſtareen.)

PRIESTCRAFT DEFENDED.

A SERMON occasioned by the EXPULSION of SIX YOUNG GENTLEMEN from the UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, for Praying, Reading, and Expounding the Scriptures.—Humbly Dedicated to Mr. V— C—r and the H—ds of H—e.—By Their Humble Servant,—THE SHAVER.—The Eighth Edition.

ALSO, Price 1s.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE

according to its antient Standard, as it was practis'd in primitive Times. By ROBERT BRAGGE, Minister of the Gospel.

ALSO, Price 1s.

BRIEF REMARKS

On a Number of FALSE PROPOSITIONS, and DANGEROUS ERRORS, which are spreading in the Country; collected out of sundry Discourses lately publish'd, wrote by Dr. *Whitaker* and Mr. *Hopkins*. Written by Way of Dialogue. By WILLIAM HART, A. M. Pastor of the First Church in Say-Brook.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A COLLECTION of Original PAPERS

which are intended to support and elucidate the principal Facts related in the first Part of the HISTORY of MASSACHUSETS BAY, and may serve as an Appendix to it.

*** *Subscribers are desired to send for their Books to* T. & J. Fleet, *at the Heart & Crown, in Cornhill.*

vid. Molas. Act. pa. 9 — Tea Act page 735. Vol. 1. V To Find Agreem. Turn to Index. Vid. arrival of Troops &c. pa. 263.

|| Thomas & Elisha Hutchinson Sons of Gov. Hutchinson & Ditto Gov. Hutchinson.
To Find the Agreements turn to Index. — Extracted from Cato's Letters. I think.
Vid. pa. 848 — & 872. Vid. Act appointing the Board pa. 748. Vol. 1.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

JOHN MEIN having again publish'd Mr. Hancock as an imposter of 833 Yds of "*Broad Russia Linnen* in the Boston Packet, Capt. Scott. I do hereby declare to the Publick that the Sale so mention'd, by him, contain'd only thirty Pieces, of what is here commonly known by the name of RAVENS DUCK, which is excepted in the agreement of the Merchants, under the general denomination of Duck, of which it is well known there are various species.

Mr. Mein will perhaps plead in his own justification, that it was so expressed in the Cocket, the truth of which I shall not deny. BROAD RUSSIA LINNEN is the term always given at the Custom-House in London to what is here call'd RAVENS DUCK; and I defy Mr. Mein or any one else to prove the contrary.

I shall not pretend to follow that doughty hero, thro' the medley of nonsense, impudence, and scurrility, exhibited in his Paper of Thursday last, at present I shall only take notice of that part of his publication, which particularly relates to me.

He says he is "*authoriz'd* to declare, that if the "*well dispos'd* will condescend to mention when the "Merchants as they call themselves, made application, "and were *refused*, and, at the same time will sign their "names to their publication.—The GENTLEMAN "who sent the Note to me, which was publish'd in the "Chronicle of Sept. 3, (13th he must mean) will, im"mediately after, make known *his* name: and then, "what the *well dispos'd* have asserted above will be "proved, to use their own stile—FALSE—This too "will serve as an answer to Mr. William Palfrey, who "has fallen into the gross absurdity, of *whispering* in a "News-Paper."—Then follows his definition of a whisper; which being reduced to plain English runs thus—A whisper is—is a——in short a whisper is—a whisper——A very sage remark.

"*He is authoriz'd to declare*"—by whom is he *authoriz'd* to declare?—"*That if the well dispos'd will condescend to mention, &c.* whether they will treat him with this mark of condescension they best can tell, for my own part I very much doubt—I am glad however for his own sake to find he has so far come to his senses as to consider it a mark of condescension in the Committee to take the least notice of him——"*To mention when the Merchants, as they call themselves,*" *&c.* I would advise him to ask Mr. Gray the question, whose right to call himself a merchant, he cannot dispute; and who will doubtless inform him, he applied at the collector's office for a sight of the cockets, and was *there* not *permitted* to see them—The collector's office is the place where the cockets had been usually deposited, but innovations in *duties* it seems have become very frequent of late. "*The Gentlemen who sent the note*"—He here speaks in the singular number, which strengthens my suspicion of the "*gentleman*" who I have lately suppos'd sent it. There is one gentleman at that office of whose good sense and good manners I have too great an opinion to imagine he could be guilty of an action so repugnant to both. If the "Gentleman" who furnish'd Mr. Mein with the note, intended only to exculpate the office from the charge of refusing a sight of the cockets, what occasion had he to mention Mr. Hancock's name? *His* character as a PATRIOT, and the *immortal fortune** which Mr. Mein's "anonymous author" the American Spy says he has made by the freight of Goods since January last, has as little connection, with this demand made at the Custom-House, as a late assassination had with the Brentford election. [1] The gentleman himself acknowledges "*two or three persons applied at different times at the Custom-House, and were informed the cockets were at* THOSE "*times at another office at the board.*"——Where the *Principal* himself and all the clerks he could muster, were very busily employ'd in furnishing Mr. Mein's barren p—s—p—th falsehoods and misrepresentations.

This time *gentleman* as he calls him "*will make* "*known his name, and then what the well dispos'd have* "*asserted* (viz. that some merchants having applied to the Custom-House officers for the cockets, were not *permitted* to see them) *will be prov'd, in his own words*"—FALSE—The gentleman when he makes known his name must appear in a most ridiculous Light to the public.

After first confessing in his *note*, that two or three persons had applied, and were told the Cockets were at another office; and then because the merchants declared they were not permitted to see them, to say the declaration was false!——I would give a friendly hint to the "GENTLEMAN" to recollect himself a little, before he publishes his name; if he does, he must be so sensible of his own folly and absurdity, as for ever to hinder his appearing in print. I must therefore still consider the piece sign'd "the American Spy," with the *note* which accompanied it, as an anonymous publication, which the author, as either "*afraid or ashamed to answer*," and therefore in humble imitation of his superiours, the *Principals* in office, has made a cats-paw of Mr. John Mein for the purpose.

Mr. Mein has charg'd me with *absurdity* in a mode of expression made use of in the Gazette of the 9th instant. A critical examen of particular phrases from me, would afford but poor entertainment to the public.——I shall therefore pass it over, tho' I am of opinion it could be justified from the greatest authorities.

Before Mr. Mein pretends to charge another with *absurdity*, he should be careful at least to recollect his own, if he cannot correct them.——A great number might easily be produced.—Particularly I would recommend to his consideration, that unparallell'd blunder in publishing his Thursday's Paper on a Tuesday, &c.—Another glaring instance which I cannot forbear mentioning, occurs in his *last Thursday's* paper published *this day*.——After having repeatedly declared his ignorance of the names of the *signers* to the agreement for non-importation, he undertakes in that paper to publish "a *List of packages, and their Contents, imported by the NON-SIGNERS to the agreement for non-importation.*" Mr. Mein, who has given many instances of his superior sagacity, seems in this case to inherit his countryman Campbell's gift of *second-sight*, his remarkable penetration must doubtless prove of great utility to this infant country, and secure him the honor of being hereafter consulted as the oracle of the Cabal.—If however it appears to me a little extraordinary, that such a gross blunder should escape even the lowest and most illiterate of his *assistant* journeymen.

To the spirit of discernment above mentioned, the public are perhaps indebted for the curious STORY told with such a peculiar vein of humour, in the Chronicle of September 23.—It must indeed be confessed he has a peculiar knack at telling a STORY with an *undaunted face*, and in the beauties of FICTION stands unrivall'd.—Among his many other kind of qualifications, he has the faculty of obtruding the works of others, as the product of his own original genius, an instance of which appears in his lately stealing a flower from the garden of Hudibras[2]. And however fond he may be, of being thought a man of taste and judgment, of which he has in this instance discovered himself entirely destitute—he strips the flower of its native beauty, and retails it to his gaping few, in his own miserable prose.

The passage in Hodibras which he has thus murder'd is contained in the following Lines which I here give to the reader that he may judge of Mr. Mein's barbarous improvement.

The *Rabbins* write, when any *Jew*
Did make to *God*, or *Man* a *Vow*,
Which afterwards he found untoward;
And stubborn to be kept, or too hard;
Any three other *Jews* o'th' *Nation*
Might free him from the *Obligation*;
And have not two *Saints* Pow'r to use
A greater *Privilege* than three *Jews*?

Whenever he quotes the expressions of another, either in verse or prose, I would advise him to give due Credit, lest he should be charg'd with plagiarism.—For the present I shall leave him to his own reflections.

WILLIAM PALFREY.

October 17, 1769.

* See Chronicle of October 2d.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

PRAY, why does not the *By-Stander* who gave such a specious, but *unsupported Account* of the *Russian Attack* upon Mr. Otis, declare his Name, as he said he would, if his Account was contradicted?—Mr. Gridley has contradicted it, and yet we hear nothing further from this Character.—In truth I think, and have all along tho't, that Mr. *By-Stander* is no other than Mr. Commissioner Robinson himself, giving an Account of his own *valiant* Exploit, with the Air of an indifferent Person.

I am myself fully satisfied that there were many *rascally Paltroons* that attack'd Mr. Otis that Night, and with edged Weapons too, and that the Assault was *preconcerted* at Charles Froth's, where a Party dined the preceding Day; among whom, was one Blackwall, said to be a Custom-House Officer, who, after the Affair had happened, absconded, fled on board a Sloop of War, (I think Dundass's) and never after appeared in Town, but sail'd for England in Capt. Freeman.——This of itself discovers great Guilt, as well as *Pusillanimity*.——But I have been told more—that this same Blackwell that Evening put on a Cutlass, and in the Coffee-House during the Affray, was seen with it in his Hand; so that it is more than probable, the Piece of a Scabboard now in Possession of the Deputy Sheriff, belongs to Mr. Blackwell.——And what is a very strong Circumstance to confirm all this, is—I have heard it whisper'd that this same B——— had just about that Time, received an uncommon Favor from the Commissioners of a considerable Sum of Money, (said to be some old Arrear) which he never expected.

Upon the whole, I am of Opinion, that *some* of the Party which that Day dined with Old Froth, the *Preceptor* of Falthood, Mischief and Baseness, *can* (if they please to tell all they know,) give the Public such Information as will fully satisfy *every Body*, concerning this almost Parthian gallant Affair. The *Manly* Esquire Brown, I understand is to acquit himself in a Court of Justice, so that it is improper *now* to mention any Circumstances of his *brave* Behaviour; it is sufficient at present to say, "He is one of Froth's Pupils," and an excellent Scholar *he turns out*.

Salem, October 3, 1769.

A Chronological Table of EPITHETS.

THE Conqueror	1066 W. I.
The Non-Hereditary	1087 W. II.
The Younger Brother	1100 H. I.
The Castle-Builder	1135 S.
The Priest-ridden	1154 H. II.
The Knight Errant	1189 R. I.
The Dastardly	1199 J.
Magna Charta	1216 H. III.
The Dread Nought	1272 E. I.
The DoWrong	1296 E. II.
The Triumphant	1327 E. III.
The never Right	1377 R. II.
The Brave	1399 H. IV.
The Glorious	1412 H. V.
The Weak	1422 H. VI
The Amorous	1460 E. IV.
The Innocent	1483 E. V.
The Usurper	1483 R. III.
The Sea Fish	1485 H. VII.
The Rougest	1509 H. VIII.
The Good	1546 E. VI.
Fiery Smoke	1553 M. I.
The Arbitrary Patriot	1556 Eliz.
The Prerogative Pendant	1602 J. I.
The What d'ye call him	1625 C. I.
The What d'ye call it	1648 O. Crom.
The Lover of Pleasure	1680 C. II.
The Bigot	1684 J. II.
The Valiant and Amiable	1688 W. & M.
The Smooth	1701 Anne
The Worthy	1714 G. I.
The Well-beloved	1727 G. II.
The	1760 G. III.

May the people, in years to come, have reason to fill up this blank.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A SLOOP or SCHOONER of about 70 Tons, either to purchase or hire.——Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

PASSING through the Court-House on Saturday, I met with a Boy laden with the *Chronicle* of That day. Either the *very ingenious* Compiler of it is a stranger to the Politics, or his Sources of Intelligence more scanty, as (if I am not mistaken) this is not the first Instance of the unfashionable Delivery of this *disinterested* Lucubration of late.—Considering the exact Correspondence of the Date and Publication, added to the Contents of the *Chronicle* in general, I was reminded of a trite modern Proverb. And indeed what Epithet can with more Propriety be affixed to this *entertaining* Performance, than that of *Lie of the Day*?

WILLIAMSBURG, (in Virginia,) September 12.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Virginia, from an eminent merchant in London, who resided many years in this colony, and upon the death of his partner removed with his family, all Virginians, to London, where he has prosecuted a very extensive business, to the mutual satisfaction and advantage of his numerous correspondents and himself. His sentiments are truly disinterested and he seems to breathe a perfect spirit of patriotism and freedom.

London, July 22, 1769.

"I had, as you observe, heard of the dissolution of the assembly of Virginia, and with I had the honor of having my name recorded in the list of the patriots (I always did, and always shall think those laws of taxation unjust and oppressive) and I highly applaud those who stood up bravely in defence of their country. We now, on this side, make as many proselytes in that cause as We [illegible] in this, and I hope, at least, to as good purposes; for it is my real opinion the laws will very much, be repealed at the next session of Parliament. His Majesty has declared his desire to, that his American subjects shall be made easy."

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.

By a gentleman just arrived from London, we are informed the Commissioners of the Customs were much incensed at the American Board, on account of some complaints which they had the assurance to send home against them to the Lords of the Treasury; and one of the principal Officers of the customs told him just before he embarked, that by the time he arrived in America, there would be orders sent out to call those Gentlemen home, to give an account of their conduct, and God grant they may meet the reward of their iniquity.

Sunday Night last between Nine and Ten o'Clock, one James Hedges, a labouring Man, at Lexington, inhumanly murdered his Wife, by cutting her Throat from Ear to Ear, after which he made his Escape; but strict Search is making after him. He is about five Feet ten Inches high, thin Visage, broad shouldered, lame of one Foot, by a Cut with an Axe, and wore blue Plush Breeches. It is hoped all well disposed Persons will lend their Assistance in bringing the Villian to Justice.

NEW-YORK, October 16.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, October 11, 1769.

"This day we had a pretty scene exhibited by a number of Tars; a fellow who had assisted in storing some run wines, and being generously paid, lodg'd an information; on which the wines were seized, and the Gentleman who had received them from the vessel, and landed them here, through fear, pushed off his boat, which was the little all he was possessed of, and on which his whole dependance for a livelihood was founded; and to avoid the trouble of an Admiralty prosecution, and the fearful treble damages, intended for Egg-Harbour, was in the Storm on the 8th ult. in which he lost his shallop, and three men, who were drowned. The informer was this day seen for the first time since he informed; they seized him, bound him, tarred him from head to foot, feathered him, led him through the streets, huzza'd him at every custom-house officer's door, and made a great parade at the collector's. They then set the poor wretch in the pillory for a quarter of an hour, and afterwards carted him, after which they washed the tarry devil in the mud of one of our docks, and then peaceably dismiss'd him."

A Small Schooner is just arrived from St. Eustatia, in 22 days, who brings an account of a hurricane there, which had done considerable damage; a whaling schooner is also come into old Topsail-Inlet, the master of which saith, he saw the hulks of several square rig'd and other vessels adrift at sea; also a brig, belonging to Norfolk in Virginia, laded with rum, from one of the islands, on shore to the southward of the said Inlet, the people were all sav'd, and about 50 hogsheads of rum; much damage is also done to the town of Beaufort, situate in the same Inlet; 'tis said not above four or five houses are left standing; the trees in orchards and the woods are torn up by the roots in a most surprising manner, and their number incredible.

NEW-HAVEN, October 13.

This Day the General Assembly of this Colony, elected the Honorable JONOTHAN TRUMBLE, Esq; Governor of the Colony, in the Room of the Honorable WILLIAM PITKIN, Esq; deceased:—And the Honorable MATTHEW GRISWOLD, Esq; Deputy Governor, in the Room of Deputy Governor Trumble, promoted.

BOSTON October 23.

The Merchants Meeting stands adjourn'd till To-morrow at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Faneuil-Hall, when a punctual and general Attendance is desired, as Matters of the utmost Importance will come under their Consideration.

We are assured that the Merchants of this Town, considering, that the Period to which their late Agreement to withhold the Importation of British Goods was limited, is near at Hand; it being to continue till the First of January next, unless the *Revenue Act* imposing Duties on Paper, Glass, &c. should be repealed before that Time: And also further considering there is another Act of Parliament in being, for the Purpose of raising Revenue from us without our Consent; and that therefore the Grounds of their just Complaint cannot be removed while the last-mentioned Act remains in Force, should the other be repealed, have set on Foot a Subscription, obliging themselves not to import Goods from Great-Britain,

* *A very particular account of this matter is soon to be laid before the Public, when they will be able to form their own judgment of the truth of it.*

1 on Otis vid. page 658. (b) vid page 524. 2 vid Molas. Act pa. 9. 3 vid. New agreem. page 749.

1 News Paper & Commissioner Cha.r Paxton. & Blackwell = Commissioners
page 666. } Page 665. (1) Page 534 (a) vid. agreem.t pa. 199. (2) Tea act vid. pa. 735. Vol. I.

such only excepted as are excepted in the former Agreements until both the said Revenue Acts shall be repealed. An Agreement which they think themselves bound to come into, as it is plain to be the most peaceable, as well as effectual Method that can be taken to recover our lost Liberties. Upon the same Principle it is not doubted but our Brethren and Fellow-sufferers in the other Towns and Colonies on this Continent, will come into the same Agreement. 'Tis said that in less than five Minutes from the Opening this Subscription Near Twenty of the principal Importers signed the same; and, that it is probable it will be general, as the Subscription Rolls fill up very fast. Few of the Merchants even hesitating, at a Time when their Country and their Posterity demand a Sacrifice of their present Interest.

As some Doubts remain in the Minds of some of our Trade whether the Southern Governments will come into the similar Agreement which our Merchants lately came into respecting the non-Importation of Goods from Great-Britain till the Revenue Acts are totally repeal'd; the Publick may be assured of their Readiness to co-operate in this Measure in particular, or any other that is for the Good of the Whole.

We hear several Gentlemen of Fortune, principal Inhabitants, are determined to improve their Stock in setting up Woollen Manufactures, which is found by Experience can be carried on to great Advantage, from some Essays that have been already made, in pursuing which, they cou'd at least make it equally profitable as importing the Manufactures of Britain; and as the same Time provide for the numberless idle Youth, whose Parents now labor only to support their Brethren of Great-Britain.

We hear the Merchants and Traders at Salem and Marblehead, have come to an Agreement not to import any European Manufactures but what are necessary for carrying on the Fishery. Some Articles lately imported at the latter Place, not being thought conducive to that End, have been delivered up to a Committee appointed for that purpose, to be stored till the late oppressive Revenue Acts are repealed.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Connecticut, dated Oct. 30, 1769.

"The public spirited and generous union and conduct of the Merchants respecting non-importation, are, and deserve to be greatly applauded, and will be had in honorable remembrance to late posterity, whether they effect the noble end propos'd or not; tho' I have no doubt, but persisted in a little longer, they will be a happy means of procuring America the redress of Grievances, and freeing her and the Mother Country from the fatal effects of oppressive and arbitrary Measures.—The utmost Efforts of malice and ingratitude exerted by their genuine Son JOHN MEIN, does honour to the Gentlemen against whom they are level'd, by removing every suspicion of their integrity, while it spreads the stench of *his* name, farther than it would have been otherwise known. But for his consolation it will sink but a little while before it goes out in perpetual obscurity and oblivion."

Extract of a Letter from Newbern in North-Carolina, September 22, 1769.

"Since mine to you per Capt. Snow, I have been a great sufferer by a violent hurricane, which began here on Thursday the 7th inst. about six o'clock in the evening, the wind at N. E. and so continued till 9 or 10, then shifted to E. E. and about two in the morning the tide was 10 or 12 feet above its usual height; about this time the wind shifted to S. W. which occasioned the tide to fall, as it would have destroy'd this town, which is already near effected.—Sixty odd houses are totally destroy'd, and a large number of others much damaged, 8 large wharfs torn to pieces, 5 white and a black people were drowned, and many others much bruis'd in the ruins of the fallen houses.—Several vessels were drove from their anchors into the woods on high land, and received considerable Damage, but none belonging to Boston.—The amount of the damage sustained by this town in the late storm is estimated at 40 or 50,000l.

Copy of a Letter from Marblehead to the Committee of Merchants for Non-Importation in this Town, dated October 29, 1769.

Gentlemen,

IT was lately advertised in one of your Papers that a Chest of Tea had been offer'd to one Mr. Martin, a Coaster, to bring down to this Town, but he understanding it was imported contrary to the agreement of the Merchants, nobly refused it.

The same Chest of Tea was bro't down here by Land one Evening this Week; as soon as it was known, the principal Merchants pursued it, and last Night it was agreed to send it back to Boston, by a Person hired on purpose to carry it to the Importer's Store, or to the Person's Friend who bought it.—Its gone off in triumph, being properly noted, and is ordered to be carted thro' the Streets round the Town-House, via Charlestown Ferry, this Afternoon. Hope it will be properly received and safely conducted as we intended it, which will give pleasure to the Friends of America here."

The above Chest of Tea, said to belong to one James McCall of Marblehead, was accordingly bro't to Townlast Thursday Afternoon, and depositted in the Store of the Persons who imported it.

We hear that the Person who carted the said Tea, from this Place to Marblehead, being at a Husking Frolick at Charlestown last Thursday Evening, as soon as discovered, was turned out of the Company with the greatest Marks of Contempt.

A small Shock of an EARTHQUAKE was felt in this Town on Tuesday last between 12 and 2 o'clock.

Saturday Morning last, between Three and Four o' Clock, a Store on Mr. Treasurer Gray's Wharff was discovered to be on Fire, *owing to the Carelessness of some Persons who the preceding Day was preparing a Vessel's Riggen in the Loft, and left some Fire.* An Engine being put a few Rods from where the Fire was, with the timely Assistance of the People in the Neighbourhood, *under Providence*, soon put a Stop to it, and prevented any great Damage being done.—(It is necessary that *Pumps* be in good Order, and *Chimneys* kept clean, more especially in the *Winter Season*.

The Ship Lydia, James Scott, Master, (Wind and Weather permitting) will sail for London next Monday.

We hear that our common Friend JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; by his late Tour to Philadelphia, from whence he is just returned, has received a perfect Stock of Health, which must afford a singular Pleasure to every Friend of Liberty and his Country.

It is expected by some that the first Vessel which brings the Account of the Arrival of Sir Francis Bernard of Nettleham, Baronet, in London, will also bring Advice that he was graciously received, and had the Honor of kissing his Majesty's Hand.

Last Thursday was Married at Col. HANCH's Seat in Dorchester, JOSHUA LORING, jun'r. Esq; eldest Son of Commodore LORING, to Miss LORING.

We hear that Thursday the 16th Day of November next, is appointed to be observed as a Day of General Thanksgiving throughout this Province.

[ANECDOTES *for the further Amusement of the* CABAL, *came to Hand too late to be inserted, but shall be in our next.*]

Ready for the PRESS,

A REPLY to Dr. Chandler's "Appeal defended"; wherein his Mistakes are rectified, his false Arguing refuted, and the OBJECTIONS against the PLANNED AMERICAN EPISCOPATE shewn to remain in full Force, notwithstanding all he has offered to render them invalid. By CHARLES CHAUNCY, D. D.

Pastor of the First Church in Boston.

"When such as OUR DIOCESANS sprang up, the Church was presently broke into Pieces, and by odious Contentions and Divisions became a Scandal and Scorn to Unbelievers. To read but the Acts of Councils, and the History of the Church, and there find the horrid Contentions of Prelates against each other; the Parties which they made; their running up and down the World to Princes, and Rulers, and Synods, to bear down one another; it will do as much to grieve and amaze the Soul of a sober Christian, as almost any History in the World he can peruse."

Baxter's Treatise of Episcopacy, P. 165.

N. B. This Work will be committed to the Press, when American Paper can be procured, which it is hoped will be very soon.

JUST ARRIVED,

A Quantity of New Flour; Hemp, Bar Iron, and a few Hogsheads of the very best Tobacco, which will be Sold *cheap for the Cash*, enquire of

JOSEPH BARRELL,

At Store No. 3 South Side of the Town Dock; Where may be had,

A Few Hogsheads *choice Barbados Rum, old Spirit, French Indigo, Redwood by the Ton or less, Firkin Butter, Dumb Fish, &c. &c.*

TO BE SOLD,

A few Casks of Claret, a few small Casks of French Brandy, and some best Castile Soap in Boxes. Enquire of JOHN ROMER, at Store No. 2, on the Long-Wharff.

TO BE SOLD

On THURSDAY next.

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz.

BRoad Cloths, Forest Cloths, Kerseys, Ratteens, Cambletts, Tammies, Irish Holland, Checks, Bed Ticken, Callicoes, Stampt Cottons Linnen, Kenting, Linnen and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens Hose, Breeches Patterns, &c. Some House Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Silver Watches, &c. &c.

STray'd or Stolen from the Barn of David Wood of Charlestown, on the 16th Instant, a red Roan Mare 5 Years old, about 13 Hands and half high, Paces chiefly. Whoever takes up said Mare, and will return her to said Wood, or to Thomas Edes, at the South End of Boston, shall be well-rewarded for their Trouble.

Felix Fiffour Takes this Method to acquaint all Gentlemen and Ladies, that he is preparing very beautiful Fire-works, far exceeding any Performance of the Kind ever exhibited in this City, to be exhibited in the Common in the Beginning of next Month, by Desire of several Gentlemen, to be done by Subscription, to prevent any Confusion, and to give general Satisfaction to the Public. As it will be attended with great Expence, he hopes that all Gentlemen and Ladies who favour him with their Company, will be so kind as to sign their Names, as it is left to their Generosity.

THE FIRE WORKS

Will be the Representation of an Egyptian Pyramid, adorned with curious Illuminations of red and white Fire, in the Centre a beautiful Palm Tree of various Fire, in the Centre a very surprizing Girandole of new Construction, in the Top a very extraordinary Oriental Wheel, adorned with yellow and purple Italian Candles, with a Piece of Bolognes. For long a Tornant, representing a Chinese Fire, forming the Sun and the Moon several Times, after it will communicate Fire to a large fixed Sun, also a Number of the most curious Pieces, too tedious to mention.

TO BE LETT,

A convenient Shop, with the Cellar under it, near Dr. Sewall's Church. The Person that hires it, may board in the same House. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE LETT,

The large Store, Wharff & Dock, late belonging to Capt. *Atherton Haugh*, South of King-Street. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

A strong Draft Mare, about 13 Hands high, and about 7 Years old, Trots and Paces. For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

The Public are hereby informed,

that the Soldier's Wife, who was taken with the Small Pox on Thursday last, was immediately sent to the Hospital at Rainsford's Island, and that the Town is now entirely clear of the Distemper.

By Order of the Select-Men,

WILLIAM COOPER, *Town-Clerk.*

Boston, October 23, 1769.

Auction-Hall, King-Street.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given That

JOHN GERRISH

Has *Removed* his Public Vendue Office from the North-End to

Auction-Hall

In King-Street, close by the Town-House, and opposite the Royal Change, Boston; All Favours and Preference from his Friends; from Gentlemen Strangers, and others, conferred on him, (in the *Character* of Public Vendue-Master, or *Auctioneer*) will be most gratefully accepted.

If it may be most agreeable to his *Employers*, as he hopes it will be, he would chuse for the future, to hold his public Auctions, at his *Public Vendue Office*, in *Auction Hall*, chiefly in the *Day-Time*—All *Gentlemen*, &c.—who have any Business for him to do Now,——may please to send their Goods, and Orders to his Vendue Office in said *Auction-Hall*; and they may depend (without Scruple) upon his best *Endeavours to serve* them *faithfully* on all Accounts.

He also stands ready to do any VENDUE JOBBS, at any other Place, or Part of the Town, upon very reasonable Terms. JOHN GERRISH.

N. B — The abovementioned *Auction-Hall* is very large and commodious, where rich and genteel *Houshold Furniture*, &c. may be put up, and placed *in the best Point of Light*, either for public or private Sale.

TO BE SOLD,

A Large commodious Brick Dwelling-House, accommodated with a good Shop, a Garden Spot, a convenient Yard, good Well, and a Cistern for Rain Water; situate in Ann-Street Boston, measuring on said Street 38 Feet, running back on Paddy's Alley so called 150 Feet. The said House has lately been put in genteel Repair, and is well known to be as advantageously situated for Trade and Business, as perhaps any in the Town. For further Particulars, inquire of the Rev. Mr. Tyler, at Dedham, Mr. Charles Pelham, at Newton, Capt. John Gore, or Capt. John Joy in Boston.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Honorable Samuel Danforth, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Middlesex, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of Mr. Caleb Dana, jun. late of Cambridge, in said County, Yeoman, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed said Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts——THESE are therefore to give Notice, that we shall attend this Service at the House of Mr. Daniel Dana, Innholder in Cambridge, on the last Monday of this and the five next succeeding Months, from Two to Eight of the Clock in the Afternoon on said Days.

Cambridge, Octo. 10, 1769. Thos. Gardner, } Commiss. Abra'm. Watson, jun. } ners.

Publick Notice is hereby given

That we the Subscribers, being appointed Commissioners, to examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of Mr. Peraz Tillson, late of Plimouth, Trader, deceas'd, shall attend that Service, at the House of Mr. Thomas Southworth Howland, Innholder in Plimouth, on the last Tuesday of this and the five next following Months, between the Hours of Two and Eight of the Clock in the Afternoon of each of said Days.

Plimouth, the 6th October, 1769. Jonathan Dimon, Ephraim Spooner } Comm.

Tuesday November the 7th,

At Ten o'Clock Forenoon,

Will be sold by public Auction, at the Auction-Room opposite the West End of Faneuil-Hall Market, a great Variety of House-Furniture, viz.

MAhogany Leather-bottom Chairs, Mahogany Square and round Tables, Black walnut Case of Drawers, Buroe Tables, Mahogany Desk, Sacking-bottom Bedsteads, Feather Bed and Bolsters, Coverlids & Blankets, Looking-Glasses, blue and white Burnt China, other small Articles of wrought Plate, Delph Ware, Pictures under Glass, a handsome Jack, Pewter, Brass, Tin, Copper and Iron Kitchen Furniture, and a great Variety of other Articles.

N. B. The above Goods may be seen at the Vendue-Office the Day before the Sale, where Attendance will be given.

M. DESHON, Auctioneer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Schooner Neptune, Small; Schooner Elizabeth, Fall; Schooner Molly, Thomas; Schooner King-Fisher, Besworth; Schooner Elizabeth, Arnold; Schooner Thankful, Hemingway; Schooner Hawk, Cooke; Schooner Prince of Orange, Lombard, & Schooner Sea-Flower, Nickerson, from Canso. Schooner Massachusetts, Ninety-Two, Scott, Halifax. Schooner Charming-Molly, Hogg, St. Augustine. Sloop Hannah, Hallett, New-York; Sloop Sally, Childs, Virginia. Schooner Sally, Dorrin, Turks-Island and Capt. Nichols, Brigantine Rebecca, Symmes, St. Lucia and St. Eustatia. Ship Nancy, Orr, Greenock.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,

Fifteen Whites, One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Five.

High Water at Boston, for this present week.

Monday, 46 *m. after* 6		*Friday*, 14 *m. after* 10	
Tuesday, 41 *m. after* 7		*Saturday*, 59 *m. aft.* 10	
Wednesday, 36 *m. aft.* 8		*Lord's-day*, 44 *m. aft.* 11	
Thursday, 25 *m. aft.* 9		*New M.* 29 *Day*, 9 *h.*	

Vid. Agreem. page 199. — vid. Molass. Act. page 9 — Glass Act pa. 735. Vol. I. & vid. pa. 749 & vid. page 737. To Find Merchants agreem. Turn to Index

TEN GUINEAS

Are deposited in the Hands of the Printers to be disposed of in the following

PREMIUMS.

1st. For the best Piece of CLOTH of 24 Yards long and seven Quarters wide, that shall be made in this Province and offer'd to Sale at the Printing Office the last Week in *April* next; the Fineness, Dressing and Colour, all to be considered in the Determination,

FOUR GUINEAS.

2dly. For the best Piece of GERMAN SERGE (so called) of 30 Yards long and one Yard wide; Fineness, Dressing and Colour, as before,

TWO GUINEAS.

3dly. For the best Piece of SAGATHY 30 Yards long and half-ell wide; Fineness, Dressing and Colour as before,

TWO GUINEAS.

4thly. For the best Piece of SHALLOON 30 Yards long, and one Yard wide; Fineness, Dressing and Color as before,

TWO GUINEAS.

The several Articles are to be offer'd for Sale at the Office of the Printers of this Paper, the last Week in *April* next. The PREMIUMS to be determined by three Gentlemen, who will be desired to attend for that Purpose.

CASH to be given for good POT & PEARL ASHES, by GEORGE ERVING.

October 16, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

By Thomas Stoddard, & Com.

At their Store the North Side of the Town-Dock;

RICE, Beef and Pork, American Hemp & Cordage, Indigo, Brazillito and Logwood, Pitch, Tar and Turpentine, Deer-Skins, Sole-Leather, Smith Coals, Salt, Iron Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Just Re-printed,

And to be Sold by PHILIP FREEMAN, in Union-Street, facing the Cornfields, near the Dock, and by Mr. THOMAS BROMFIELD, in King Street,

Mr. BOWMAN's Seven SERMONS

on our lost State in Adam, and on our Recovery by Jesus Christ, and the Necessity of Regeneration and Sanctification by the Holy Ghost, with a Letter to a Clergyman.

By THOMAS BOWMAN, M. A.

Vicar of Martham, Norfolk.

Price TWO PISTAREENS.

To be SOLD or LETT,

The Royall Oak Tavern House

(so called), in *Medford*, with the Barn, Shop, Store-House, Candle-House, &c. well situated for Trade and Tavern, being in the most commodious Place in the Town: For further Particulars, inquire of *Hugh Floyd*, in said *Medford*.

THREE GUINEAS Reward.

Whereas the Dwelling-House of me the Subscriber was broke into last Wednesday Night by some audacious Villain, who had the Boldness to come into my Bed-Chamber, and Stole from thence a Silver Watch, (the Maker's Name Perrier) a Pair of Silver Knee Buckles, and about £.30 old Tenor in Money, among which there was a four Pistole Piece, full weight, that look'd remarkable new, the rest chiefly Quarter of Dollars. Whoever will discover the Thief so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have THREE GUINEAS *Reward.*

JAMES PERKINS.

N. B. An Ax was left in the Yard.

Boston, October 16, 1769.

TO BE SOLD BY

Giles Harris,

A House in Lynn-Street near Captain Greenwood's Mast-Yard—A Gold Watch—A Silver Watch—Silver-hilted Sword—Mehogany Case of Drawers and Table—Inquire for said Harris near Dr. Elliot's Meeting-House, North-End of Boston.

N. B. Said Harris has to Let, in Charter-Street, a genteel House, consisting of a Parlour and Kitchen, with Yard, Garden, and Pump, very covenient for a Family.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of *Capt. George Henderson*, late of *Boston*, Marriner, deceas'd, are desired to bring them to *Joseph Henderson*, of said *Boston*, Executor to said Estate.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Captain Timothy Parker, late of Falmouth in the County of Barnstable, Marriner, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Edward Carnes of Boston, Attorney to Rachel Parker, Executrix to said Estate, in Order for a Settlement.

Boston, October 10, 1769.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. *Jabez Searle*, late of *Boston*, Housewright, deceas'd, are desir'd to bring in their Accounts to *Sarah Searle*, sole Executrix to said Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement.

Boston, October 16, 1769.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of *Seth Webber*, late of *Boston*, Cordwainer, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Sarah Webber*, Administratrix on said Estate, in Order for Settlement.

WHEREAS on Friday Night last some evil-minded Person or Persons boarded two Schooners, the one belonging to Simeon Whipple and Company, the other to Capt. Patterson, lying at Capt. Dawes's Wharff, and maliciously cut the Sails of each into Rags: Any Person who will discover the Villain or Villains, so that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward,—and if an Accomplice, shall have the same Reward, paid by

Boston, Oct. 16, 1769. SIMEON WHIPPLE.

TO BE LETT,

(Fronting on Beer-Lane and Back-Street, being the corner House a little to the Northward of the Baptist Meeting House at the Northerly Part of Boston, and in the present Occupation of Mrs. West.)

A handsome Tenement, with a Yard, Pump and other Accommodations.—The lower Appartments are at present fitted for a Shopkeeper.—If any Person should incline to purchase rather than hire the said Tenement, it will be sold, together with the Tenement, &c. adjoining. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Christian Remick, lately from *Spain*,

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, That he performs all sorts of Drawing in Water Colours, such as Sea Pieces, Perspective Views, Geographical Plans of Harbours, Sea-Coasts, &c.—Also, Colours Pictures to the Life, and Draws Coats of Arms at the most reasonable Rates.—Specimens of his Performances, particularly an accurate View of the Blockade of Boston, with the landing the British Troops on the first of October 1768, may be seen at the Golden-Ball and the Bunch of Grapes Taverns, or at Mr. Thomas Bradford's, North-End, Boston.

Daniel MacNeill,

Saddler and Cap maker from DUBLIN,

A few Doors below the British Coffee-House in King-Street, BOSTON;

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public, he makes and sells the following Articles at the lowest Rate for Cash, viz. Neat wolted and plain Hunting Saddles, Forest Saddles without Iron or Wood, much esteem'd for Ease, Ladies Hunting Side Saddles, Gold and Silver Lac'd Furniture, Livery Furniture, Pistol Cases & Holsters with Furniture, Saddles and Bridles of all Sorts, Morgeco and Buff Sword Belts, Portmanteaus and Saddle Bags, with every Article in the Sadlery Branch, in the neatest and genteelest Manner, with Fidelity and Dispatch: As he has had the Advantage of many Years Practice in the most principal Shops in Dublin and Towns adjacent, will engage to make any Piece of Work as compleat as can be imported: All Favours received will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant,

DANIEL MACNEILL.

Timothy White,

Takes this Method to acquaint his Customers and Others, that he has remov'd his Shop of Books, Stationary and Hard Ware Goods, next to Mr. John Salter's, Brazier, near the Conduit.—Where Constant Attendance is given.

TO BE SOLD,

A Schooner of about 60 or 70 Tons Burthen, well found, now lying at Capt. Haugh's Wharfe. For further Particulars enquire of the Hon. James Pitts, Esq;

Robert Gould

Earnestly desires all who are indebted to him on Book, Note or Bond, to make immediate Payment; otherways they must expect their Debts will absolutely be put in suit at next January Court, without any Exception.

BOSTON 5th October, 1769.

To be Sold as Cheap for Cash as can be bought out of any Store in Town, Wholesale or Retail, by

John Gore, Junr.

Opposite LIBERTY TREE, BOSTON;

A genteel Assortment of English GOODS.—A few North-American Manufactures for Men's Winter Wear.

N. B. North-American Manufactures taken in Exchange for English Goods.

To be Sold very Cheap,

A good well-built SLOOP of 80 Tons Burthen, 6 Years old, a prime Sailor, and extremely well found. Enquire of the Printers.

WHEREAS on the 23d Day of April last, I missed the following Plate, supposed to be taken by my Wife, viz. 1 large Silver Tankard, wt. 52 Ounces—4 large Cann—1 small ditto—4 Porringers—1 large Soup Spoon—9 large Table Spoons.—And on Saturday the 23d of September last, a Silver Watch was Stolen out of my House, Maker's Name John Lowe, London, No. 1063, with a Steel Chain, 2 Brass Keys, and a small Silver Seal. Whoever has the Plate in Possession, is desired to return it forthwith or they must take the Consequence of the Law.—And whoever will discover the Thief, so that the Subscriber may have his Watch again, shall have THREE DOLLARS Reward. ROBERT STONE.

Boston, October 7, 1769.

John McLean

Movement Maker, & Watch Finisher,

BEGS Leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, That he has open'd the Shop formerly occupied by him, right over against the Watch-House, and next Door to Mrs. Jane Eonis's in King-Street.—Where those that are pleased to favor him with their Custom may depend on having their Work executed in the best and most reasonable Manner. Said McLean is now at Work on a Watch, the whole of which will be finished in the Province, except the Two Plates and Cases.

STRAY'D away from Gersham Flagg, of Harvard, on the 30th of May last, a light Bay Horse, about four Years old, Trots large, his hind Legs being uncommonly wide, little or no white about him, 13 or 14 Hands high. Whoever shall take up said Horse, and bring or send him to said Flagg, or Stephen Greenleaf, jun. at the South End of Boston, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable Charges paid, by

GERSHOM FLAGG.

STRAY'D from the Subscriber in Lancaster, in the County of Worcester, on the 23d of September last, a black Mare 14 or 15 Hands high, 8 or 9 Years old, Trots chiefly, she has a Scar on her near Buttock. Whoever will take up said Mare, and convey her to me, shall be handsomely rewarded. JOSEPH NORTH.

Lancaster, October 3, 1769.

TO BE SOLD BY

Joseph Dawson,

Gardener, in Cambridge-Street, in New-Boston, at the Cold-Bath.

A Large Collection of English Fruit Trees of all Sorts, which will be sold at as reasonable a Price as any in Boston, and can warrant them to produce as good Fruit as any that comes from England—Also Seeds imported, and Seed saved here this Summer, more fitting for the West-Indies, all warranted good, and will be Sold at a reasonable Rate. Any Gentleman that will be so kind as to favour said Dawson with their Custom, may depend on being well used.

RAN-away from William Barber of Charlestown on the 5th of September last, a Negro Man named Abram, about 33 Years old, of a light Complection, about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, a thick well-set Fellow, had on when he Ran-away, a tarr'd Hat, a Worsted Cap, a Baize double-breasted Waistcoat without Sleeves, and a dark Snuff-colour'd Waistcoat lin'd with the same, a check Shirt, and strip'd Homespun Breeches; he has a large Scar on his Breast. Whoever shall take up said Negro, and safe convey him to his Master, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me WILLIAM BARBER.

All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby caution'd against harbouring, concealing, or carrying off said Negro on Penalty of the Law. October 9, 1769.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE and Sold by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

TO BE SOLD BY

Richard Smith,

At his Store in KING-STREET,

Sperma-Cæti CANDLES,

by the Quantity or single Box.

Manufactured by *Daniel Jenckes* & Com'y at *Providence*, (*warranted pure, and free from any Adulteratick.*)

N.B. At the above Store may be had, an Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, GUN-POWDER.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldsmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Esq'rs, Wharff, by the large or small Quantities.—Also all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be warranted good, and sold at the cheapest Rates.—Cash given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the best Manner.

TO BE SOLD BY

Abigail Davidson,

In Seven Star Lane, *BOSTON*,

This Fall or next Spring,

A large Collection of the best Sorts of young grafted and innoculated Fruit Trees, such as

CHERRIES, Pears, Peaches, Plumbs, Apricots, Nectarines, Apples, Quinces, Lime-Trees, English Elm Trees, Grape-Vines of all Sorts, red & white Dutch Currant Bushes, Box for Edgings of Walks.—Also, Garden Seeds raised here, which are more suitable for the West-Indies than any imported.—Also, dry'd Sweet Herbs, Marjoram, Thyme, Save, Balm, Summer Savory,—Also, Garlick, Shalots, and Horse-Radish, to be sold cheaper than any in *Boston*.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL. *in Queen-Street.* 1769.

MONDAY, October 23. 1769. [NUMB. 1778.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

Meſſrs FLEETS.

THE Piece in your laſt Monday's Paper, dated from Pownalborough, has given a further evidence to the world of the ſtrange and unparrelleled conduct of the Society for propagating the Goſpel, and that from ſo good and freſh authority as the Society's Abſtract for this preſent year; and as the author of that piece obſerves, "the matter well deſerves the public attention."

It is well known both here and at home, that the Society's conduct has for a long time been matter of juſt offence to the wiſe and virtuous people in New-England, and hence, has been repeatedly remonſtrated againſt in ſo juſt and concluſive a manner, as will ſtand the teſt of impartial and unprejudiced reaſon. The Society has given repeated evidence to ſupport a ſtrong ſuſpicion, that they had a formal deſign to eſtabliſh Epiſcopacy in New-England; but this inſtance not only confirms ſuch a ſuſpicion, but pretty fairly prove ſuch a formal deſign, as far as actions can proves it For if the continued neglect of Canada, under its pitiful circumſtances, and the continuance and increaſe of their Miſſionaries among us, where they are neither needed nor deſired (except by a few who are willing to eſcape the charge of ſupporting their own miniſters) do not ſufficiently prove ſuch a fixed purpoſe and deſign, I think nothing can. The ſending Miſſionaries to Canada, it is obvious, would well agree with the genuine deſign and expreſs words of their charter: And it was undoubtedly expected, the Society would have been led, by obligations both of a civil and religious nature, to improve the firſt opportunity that offered And when an opening of this kind was firſt made, it ſeems, the Society themſelves profeſſed to view the matter in this light; which appears, I think, from their addreſs to his Majeſty Anno 1760, in which they ſay——"This "Society was wiſely founded by our great Deliverer "King William, that the remoteſt of the plantations, "by the inſtruction of an orthodox clergy, might "be preſerved from the danger of infidelity, and "guarded againſt the reſtleſs attempts of Popery; "and that the pure light of the goſpel might be "ſpread amongſt thoſe around them, who ſat in the "darkneſs of Heathenism. The glorious acquiſi"tions which have enlarged your Majeſty's empire "in America open a yet more extenſive field for "our attention and care. *And we do humbly and "ſolemnly aſſure your Majeſty*, that, ſo far as our "ability reaches we will exert our utmoſt endea"vours that no part of your Majeſty's dominions for "which our duty calls us to provide, may remain "unfurniſhed with the means of being inſtructed in "genuine chriſtianity."

Let the world now judge what regard the Society has paid to their own ſolemn aſſurances, or to the civil and religious intereſt of Canada, in leaving ſuch a large number of his Majeſty's ſubjects in the hands of a popiſh clergy, with a Biſhop under his Holineſs at their head. No wonder they perſwade the poor Indians to believe we have not religion ſo much at heart, as they. Nor is it to be wondered, the Society ſo carefully conceal their annual ſermons from the view of the world, ſince their Abſtracts diſcloſe ſuch facts, as the heart of every honeſt man muſt needs hold in utter deteſtation. Had they rather diſturb and deſtroy honeſt Preſbyterians or Congregationliſts, than convert papiſts & heathens? One would be ready, from their conduct, thus to conclude; and alſo, that nothing will be more likely to draw their attention to the poor, periſhing heathen and papiſts in Canada, than a proſpect of the Preſbyterian intereſt increaſing there. In this caſe, I doubt not, they would ſoon afford a freſh evidence to the world, what was the particular object of their ſpleen. And had the honeſt Chaplain at Montreal informed againſt Preſbyterians or Congregationliſts (if there had been any among them) as he did againſt Papiſts, it had undoubtedly produced a very different effect.

The bad conſequences of this flagrant neglect of the Society are really ſo great and obvious, that if the Parliament of Great Britain, when they ſhall conſider of American grievances, which never were greater than at the preſent time, ſhould alſo notice the Society's conduct, and order a number of their Miſſionaries to be forthwith removed from theſe parts to Canada, I am ſure no wiſe man acquainted with the civil and religious intereſt of the country, would think they interpoſed by their authority before it was abſolutely needed.

I cannot conclude, without congratulating the infant and remote ſettlement of Pownalborough, upon its having a Gentleman of ſuch obſervation, as to furniſh the public with the knowledge of ſuch convincing and important facts, and of ſuch abilities, as to remark with accuracy and judgment upon them. It may ſerve to ſhew the world, that our grievances, eſpecially from the conduct of the Society, are very generally known even in our moſt remote and obſcure towns. And if our general and reaſonable complaints & remonſtrances ſhould finally prove abortive, yet, poſterity muſt know, that the preſent generation had a juſt ſenſe of, and religious regard to, their rights both civil & ſacred, and exerted themſelves with all poſſible ardor to defend and preſerve them.

October 13. 1769.

[*From the* London Magazine, *for July* 1769.]

A Letter having appeared in the Public Advertiſer, *in which the Right Hon. Mr.* George Onſlow, *one of the preſent Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury ſuppoſes himſelf charged with having received a Conſideration for the Appointment of a Perſon to a Place in* America; *the following Letter from the ſame Gentleman to the Printer of the above Paper, with the other Pieces annexed, cannot fail of being acceptable to our Readers.*

To the PRINTER.

SIR, *July* 16.

HAVING juſt now read a letter containing, by evident inſinuation, a moſt audacious attack upon my character, printed in the Public Advertiſer of Friday laſt, aſſerting a groſs and infamous lie from beginning to end; I do hereby publicly call upon you to name the perſon from whom you received the account you preſumed to publiſh. If you are either unable or unwilling to do this, I ſhall moſt certainly treat you as the author, and in juſtice both to myſelf and others, who are every day thus malignantly and wickedly vilified, ſhall take the beſt advice in the law if an action will not lie for ſuch atrocious defamation, and if I may not hope to make an example of the author of it.

The ſcurrility in general, which has been of late ſo heaped upon me in the public papers, I have hitherto treated with the contempt my friends and myſelf thought it deſerved, and ſuffered it to paſs with impunity; but this laſt is ſo outrageous, and tends ſo much to wound my character and honour in the tendereſt part, that I am determined, if practicable, to ſee if a jury will not do me and the public juſtice againſt ſuch a libeller, and whether they will not think the robbing an innocent man of his character is a robbery of the moſt dangerous kind, and that the perpetrators of it will ſtick at nothing.

For the preſent, I muſt content myſelf with only laying before the public the two following letters, which will explain to them all the knowledge I had of the deteſtable fraud, which has been taken advantage of to charge me with corruption; a crime, which of all others, I hold the moſt in abhorrence. I defy the world to prove a ſingle word in your libellous letter to be true, or that the whole is not a barefaced, poſitive, and entire lie. That it is ſo, I do aſſert, and call upon any body, if they can, to diſprove what I ſay. GEORGE ONSLOW.

Copy of a Letter to Mr. Onſlow, *received 27th,* June.

New-Bond-Street, June 25, 1769.

SIR,

I Beg you will pardon my thus addreſſing you, a liberty I could not think of, was any thing leſs than my family's bread at ſtake.—Some weeks paſt my huſband paid a large ſum of money (which gave us inexpreſſible ſorrow to raiſe) to a party, who proteſt they are empowered by you to inſure him, in return, the collectorſhip of Piſcataqua in New Hampſhire. I have been told this day one Hughes is in poſſeſſion of the ſame, and the treaſury books confirm the news. I beg leave moſt earneſtly to intreat you will inform me whether Mr. Hughes is under any engagement to reſign, or whether we are duped by thoſe who have taken our money.

Mr. Burns has had the ſtrongeſt recommendations from perſons of undoubted veracity, and I believe, on all accounts, will be found to be perfectly capable and worthy of the employment.

Once more I intreat, good ſir, you will excuſe this trouble, which is cauſed by a heart almoſt broken with the fear and terror of a diſappointment.

With the profoundeſt reſpect, I am, ſir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
MARY BURNS.

Mr. ONSLOW's *Anſwer.*

Ember Court, June 27, 1769.

MADAM,

YOUR letter was brought down to me hither only to-day, or I ſhould have anſwered it ſooner. Without having the honor of being known to you or Mr. Burns, it gives me much concern that any body ſhould be ſo impoſed upon as you have been, and as much indignation that my name ſhould be made ſo infamous a uſe of. I ſhould have been under an equal degree of ſurprize, had I not this morning had ſome intimation of the matter from Mr. Pownall and Mr. Bradſhaw, and made ſome enquiry into it of Mr. Watkins at Charing-Croſs, with a determination to ſift this ſhocking ſcene of villainy to the bottom, and which I ſhall now be encouraged in by the hopes of getting your money reſtored to you, as well as the earneſt deſire I have to bring the perpetrators of this roguery to the puniſhment and ſhame they deſerve.

For this purpoſe, might I beg the favour of Mr. Burns to meet me at my houſe in Curzon-ſtreet about ten o'clock on Friday morning? I will go with him to Mr. Pownall's, of which I have given him notice; and I wiſh Mr. Burns would bring with him Mr. Watkins, or any body elſe that can give light into this unhappy and wicked affair.

Till this morning, I never in my life heard a ſingle word of either the office itſelf, nor of any of the parties concerned: you will judge then of my aſtoniſhment, and indeed horror, at hearing of it to-day from Mr. Bradſhaw.

I am, madam, &c. GEORGE ONSLOW.

Since the writing of the above letters, more of this fraud has been detected, and further enquiry is making, in order to bring the actors in it to juſtice. A woman of the name of Smith, who lives near Broad-ſtreet, is the perſon who appears to be principally concerned in the fraud, the money being, it ſeems, for her uſe.

SAVANNAH, (in Georgia,) Auguſt 23.

AS advice has been received, that the Addreſs of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of this province, of the 24th day of December laſt, to our Moſt Gracious Sovereign, has been, by the Agent delivered to the Secretary of State for America, to be preſented to his Majeſty, it is thought not improper now to publiſh it.

To the KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Humbly ADDRESS of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of the Province of Georgia.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

YOUR dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of Georgia, with the greateſt humility, beg leave to repreſent to your ſacred perſon, the grievance this province labours under, by the late acts of Parliament of Great Britain for raiſing a revenue in America. Equally attached by intereſt, principle, and affection, for our mother country, we readily acknowledge a conſtitutional ſubordination to its ſupreme legiſlature; at the ſame time, with inexpreſſible concern, we muſt lament, that, by their impoſition of internal taxes, deprived of the privilege, which, with humble deference, we apprehend to be our indubitable right, that of granting away our own property, and are thereby prevented from a ready compliance with any requiſition your Majeſty may graciouſly pleaſe to make, and which, to the utmoſt extent of our ſmall abilities, we have hitherto always moſt chearfully obeyed.

From your Majeſty's equity, wiſdom, and paternal regard for the rights & liberties of your ſubjects, however remote, we flatter ourſelves with, and firmly rely upon redreſs in this our unhappy ſituation: And as we of this province experience your Majeſty's particular countenance and protection in our preſent infant ſtate, for which we are impreſſed with the deepeſt ſenſe of gratitude, ſo we moſt fervently hope, and doubt not, we ſhall alſo experience, in general with our ſiſter colonies, on this occaſion, freſh marks of your Majeſty's royal juſtice and attention to the ſupplications of your diſtreſſed ſubjects.

We beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that none of your numerous ſubjects can, or do more ardently wiſh and pray for a continuance of your moſt auſpicious reign, and that your laſt poſterity may happily rule over a free, grateful, and loyal people, thro'out your wide extended empire, than your faithful Commons of Georgia.

By Order of the Houſe,
N. W. JONES, Speaker.

|| Vide Page 701. & vid, Molaſſes Act pa. 9.— Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1.
V The late Stamp officer for Philadelphia vid, page 497 Vol. 1.

From the New-York *Gazette, of Octo.* 9, 1769.

The Philosophical Account of Comets, *continued.*

"The Heav'n's a Book, the Stars are Letters fair,
"God is the Writer, Men the Readers are."

AND in fig. 1. of the annexed scheme, we read an amazing apparent view of the sun's disk and atmosphere, on Monday September the 25th, 1769, with eighteen connected Maculæ, or solar spots therein, or rather connected constellations of maculæs, or unknown planets and comets, or perhaps some other kind of habitable worlds.

[*The scheme and figures herein referred to, are omitted, as difficult to be engraved.*]

This wonderful extra phenomena, of so large a number of constellations of dark maculæ spots, or comets, on the face of the sun, is really astonishing; perhaps a larger number never appeared at any time before since the creation; twenty five years ago, for three years successively, scarcely one appeared, and these present maculæ, came on its disk very suddenly, and they have almost as suddenly passed away; some of these dark bodies, appeared as if melting and consuming in the sun, and seemed intimately blended with its liquid fire; but by far the greater number gradually floated again from off the sun, or out of its atmosphere, and seemingly unhurt; there were forty seven solar spots on Sept. the 25th, meaning those that were connected together, or adjoining to the eighteen that were in a kind of constellations.

When maculæs, or comets, or worlds, are destroyed by the sun, its intense heat or copious streams of liquid fire, will undoubtedly first dissolve all their different veins of metals; all their mineral concretions; all their veins of cumbustible matter; and then by a most dreadful burfting or seperation, it will, I imagine, create a great number of maculæ spots, or broken pieces, from every such unfortunate burning world.

Fig. 2. is a remarkable apparent view, of the sun's disk and atmosphere, on Friday noon the 29th, with only fourteen constellations of maculæ worlds; ——on the lower limb of the sun, appears four constellations of them, just going off its disk, or rather out of its atmosphere.

Fig. 3. is another extraordinary apparent view of the sun's disk, on Wednesday October the 4th, P. M. with only six connected maculæs remaining; at which time the prodigious large solar spot, or comet, (which appears in fig. 1. and 2) together with many others, was disintangled from the uncommon density of the sun's atmosphere, after a detention of twelve days and a half therein, for I first observed a confused bulk of appearances in the sun on Friday the 22d of September, the day preceeding the equinox; but on account of the unusual density of the sun's atmosphere, &c. for several succeeding days, they were not so well defined for observation, till on Monday the 25th.

The large dense atmospheres of great comets, and of every material comet, must in course prodigiously increase the density of the sun's atmosphere, and also of all other atmospheres;—they really seem in every successive revolution, excessively loaded, or over charged with watery particles, they apparently have a great deal of transparent fog and aqueous atmosphere, or aqueous vapours, which are undoubtedly discharged, plentifully, on many worlds at times in the form of rain, as they approach nearer and nearer to the sun; even our deluge by many eminent philosophers, is resolved into the shake of a comet, and the effects of the aqueous parts of its tail.

On Friday, October the 6th, only four constellations remained on the sun;—I have endeavoured to make every possible observation, and immediately noted down each material variation, and found that they agreed with observations made by several others, and always found that this largest maculæ, or comet, (as well as some few of the smallest) grew better and better defined;—its apparent diameter increased, and it constantly moved on a curvilinear direction, tending more and more towards the sun's limb, and was gradually, or generally inclining towards the north pole.

This exceeding large solar spot, which very much resembled the whole (or perhaps only a material part) of our remarkable comet, appeared as if it had but a small distance, from the body of the sun, and yet in such a situation, that its centrifugal swiftness of motion, and its centripetal force, seemed superior to the whole solar force, or powerful attraction and gravity of the sun, and amazing density of its atmosphere; in consequence of this, there is some small probability of vewing that same large spot again, for it may possibly prove to be the whole, or a very material part, of our missing comet, that is, if not too much distressed and disabled, to proceed on another voyage from the sun; if it is hurt, it will undoubtedly, not only alter its trajectory, or way in the heavens, but it will also move with lesser velocity, in proportion to such alteration, and to the damage that it has sustained.

The spots, or comets, &c. that frequently float from off the disk of the sun, I imagine are too small in general, and at a distance too great, ever to be viewed out of the sun's illuminating atmosphere; and they possibly may revolve (invisible to us) in new formed orbits, near the sun, and within its full force of attraction and repulsion, till it has occasion for fresh supplies of fuel.

The largest comets are scarcely visible, at any distance greater than the semi-diameter and half of the earth's orbit; they will appear to the naked eye, but as very small stars, at the distance of one hundred and twenty million of British miles; so that when any comet appears, either in its access or recess from the sun, a due regard should be had to distances, for they may be very dim, and very small in apparent diameter, yet have an extraordinary share of power and influence; they may shine exceeding bright, and appear amazingly large, whenever viewed from worlds at convenient distances; pertinent to this, is the well known ancient adage, "that all stars, planets and comets, &c. differ in brightness, yet those "that shine the least, may have powerful influence."

Every comet and every solar spot, evidently appears to have real solid substance;—every maculæ in the face of the sun, or in its atmosphere, absolutely seems to be opake and compact, or else the intense heat, and continual streams of luminous subtil particles, or powerful rays of the sun at so small a distance from it, would strike through and through to illuminate or dissolve the whole & render them invisible; in consequence then, they are as likely to be inhabited worlds, as any other planets.

For in experimental philosophy, we are to look upon propositions, collected from observations, and phenomena, as accurate, or very nearly true, notwithstanding any contrary hypothesis, that may be imagined, till such time as other observations and phenomena occur, by which they may either be made more accurate, or liable to exceptions.

We are certainly not to relinquish the evidence of observations and experiments, for the sake of suppositious principles of our own devising;—— novelty hath its charms, but we are not to recede from the analogy of nature, which uses to be simple and always consonant to itself.

The qualities which are found to belong to all bodies within the reach of our observations, are to be esteemed the general qualities of all those bodies without exception; and as an universal rule, we are to admit no more causes of natural things, than such as are sufficient to explain their appearances.

And as it is granted universally by philosophers, both ancient and modern, that some of these dark maculæ bodies, or worlds, are consumed in the fiery regions of the sun, it proves strongly, that our sun doth not subsist of its own native heat & light; for heat and light are the certain properties of fire, whose operations and effects are uniform, and have no relation to chimerical imaginations; and whose creation is completely uniform in every particular, and admits of no superfluous proceedings;—it admits of no superfluity of fuel in the sun.

Consequently the very being of our earth, as well as of all other worlds, is very precarious and dangerous;—their destiny is momentary, and are ever liable to be drawn out of their orbits or path, by bodies of superior power of attraction and gravity;—their duration is momentary, and are always liable to be struck out of their orbits, by bodies of superior magnitude and velocity;—their existence is momentary, and constantly liable to be destroyed in liquid fire; to be burst asunder like a dreadful bomb; or to be dissolved into maculæ, or solar spots, whenever a sufficient cause shall introduce a change in them, in order to produce an additional increase of the sun's continually exhausted fuel, or substance, of heat and light.

God seems to have sentenced to dissolution (by nature) every world, as well as every individual inhabitant.

S. Sp. SKINNER.

New-York, Octo. 9th, 1769. ¶ (a)

Philadelphia, October 12.

By a gentleman just arrived from London, we are informed the Commissioners of the Customs were much incensed at the American Board, on account of some complaints which they had the assurance to send home against them to the Lords of the Treasury; and one of the principal Officers of the customs told him just before he embarked, that by the time he arrived in America, there would be orders sent out to call those gentlemen home, to give account of their conduct, and God grant they may meet the reward of their iniquity.

Yesterday an infamous Informer was laid hold of by a number of people, near the drawbridge, who ducked him, and afterwards besmeared him all over with Tar, then covered him with Feathers, and led him thro' the streets to the Pillory, in which they fixed him for some time; after which they took him down, and paraded through the public Streets for near two hours, and then let him go, without doing any harm to his Person.

Sunday night last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, one James Hedges, a labouring man at Kensington, inhumanly murdered his wife, by cutting her throat from ear to ear, after which he made his escape; but strict search is making after him.

Extract of a Letter from Newburn, North Carolina, *September* 24. 1769.

"On Thursday last we had here a very violent hurricane, about 6 in the evening, and about two in the morning the tide was 10 or 12 feet above its usual height, about this time the wind shifted to S. W. which caused the tide to fall, or it would have destroy'd the town, which is already near effected.---Sixty odd houses are totally destroyed, and many others much damaged, 8 large wharfs are torn to pieces, 5 white and 2 black people drowned, and many others much bruised in the ruins of the fallen houses.--Ten large vessels, besides small Craft, were drove from their anchors into the woods;---and the damage sustained in this town by the storm is estimated at 30 or 40,000 l.

"The loss to this town is not the only one that will affect the province, for the crops of corn are intirely cut off, many houses down and lives lost in the country; and many vessels foundered at their anchors in Ocracock road, and others stranded on the sea shore, and not a soul saved.

"A vessel from St. Eustatia in 12 days, brings an account of a hurricane, which did great damage, and that they saw the hulks of several square rig'd and other vessels adrift at sea.

"It is said only 4 or 5 houses are left standing in the town of Beaufort, the trees in orchards and the woods are torn up by the roots in a most surprising manner, and their number incredible."

The following sad accident happened in Johnson county, North-Carolina, the latter end of July last. A rattle Snake got into a house where four children were asleep on a pallet, and bit the youngest child, who screaming out alarmed the Father: He, in attempting to kill the Snake, was bit himself, with the other 3 children, and they all died the next day.

HALIFAX, in Nova-Scotia, Sept. 21.

Last Saturday Morning William Montimer, late a Clerk belonging to his Majesty's Ship Romney, was found dead at a House in Princestreet. The Coroner's Inquest sat on the Body, and by their Verdict adjudged his Death to have been occasioned by drinking to excess to preceeding Night.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 13. 1769.

This Day the General Assembly of this Colony, elected the Honorable JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Esq; Governor of the Colony, in the Room of the Honorable WILLIAM PITKIN, Esq; deceased:—And the Honorable MATTHEW GRISWOLD, Esq; Deputy Governor.

BOSTON, *October* 23. 1769.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Scotland, by the last Vessel.

YOU desire to have my Thoughts on American Affairs.—It seems to me you have only to be quiet and steady, and if your public Virtue is staunch enough to keep you in your Scheme of Oeconomy and the Prosecution of Manufactures among yourselves you must certainly gain your Point, yea I imagine you will in a great Degree draw off the Labourers and Artificers from hence, the most useful Members of the Community. Duties were imposed to be paid in American upon certain British Manufactures, Consequences prove this to have been an ill-judged Measure; and the Colonies have greatly defeated it by their Combination not to import these Manufactures. Your Commissioners complained they were not in Safety to levy these Duties, without being supported by a military Force: Troops are sent, but they serve only to circulate Money in Boston, and by their Desertion to people your Country: There seems Infatuation, rather than Judgment in these Measures. You say your Friends in England increase: No wonder, there seems nothing wanting but more Knowledge of the Matter, to make every Man a Friend to America, or more properly speaking, to the common Interest of the Mother Country and her Colonies.——

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of public Character in London, dated July 21. 1769.

——I Wish on the new Baronet's leaving the Province, the Flame of Party Rage may be extinguished; but our Ministry don't seem yet to take the proper Means to affect it. I highly commend your Zeal for the Preservation of your Liberties, and hope in the End it will have a good Effect. Nothing is to be done at present this Side the Water, the Nobility being all out of Town. A steady firm Adherence does more Service to a Cause, than a rash fiery Zeal. There is a Report that Lord Hillsborough will resign; if so, it may perhaps be followed with other Changes; for the present Ministry are very obnoxious to the People here, and petitioning against their Measures are going on from every Quarter. I will chearfully take every Opportunity to promote the real Interest of your Province, as I sympathize with them under all their Burthens.——

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Connecticut, *dated October* 10. 1769.

THE public spirited and generous Union and conduct of the Merchants respecting non-importation, are, and deserve to be greatly applauded, and will be had in honorable remembrance to late posterity, whether they effect the noble end propes'd or not; tho' I have no doubt, but persisted in a little longer, they will be a happy means of procuring America the redress of Grievances, and freeing her and the Mother Country from the fatal effects of oppressive and arbitrary Measures.—The utmost Efforts of malice and ingratitude exerted by their genuine Son, John Mein, does honour to the Gentlemen against whom they are level'd, by removing every suspicion of their integrity, while it spreads the stench of *his* name, farther than it it would have been otherwise known. But for his consolation it will stink but a little while before it goes out in perpetual obscurity and oblivion."

A small Shock of an EARTHQUAKE was felt in this Town on Tuesday last between Twelve and One o'Clock.

◊ Vide page 702. ‖ Gover. Barnard. ¶ vid. pa. 711. ↄ vid. Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. I.
✓ Turn to ye Index to Find Merchants Agreement & vid ye Act appointing them, pa. 748. Vol. I.
∆ vid. Arrival of Troops &c. pa. 262. (a) vid. pa. 731. 735.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in England.

I Hope the Provinces in America will persevere in their resolutions of reducing their importation of goods, as the surest means of stiring up the different manufacturers, &c. to their interest, so as to make it a common cause.—Indeed little is to be expected from the present corrupt and dissipated M——y, who seem regardless of every thing but aggrandizing themselves, at the expence and ruin of their country, tho' their conduct is daily severely lashed in the papers by several masterly hands, particularly JUNIUS, (said to be L—d G— S—v—) who is in general allowed to be best anonymous Writer that has appeared for some time; you'll see many of his performances in the papers, and also the unhappy tumult this kingdom has been in for some time, the people here complaining of violations of their Liberties, and other grievances, as much as those on your side the water, and what is very mortifying, with as little prospect of redress.—Those at the helm, by their numerous tools and dependants, carrying every thing before them; the last point they gained in the house of Commons, relative to the Middlesex election, in establishing Col. Luttrell as a Member for that County, has given a more general alarm than any thing that has happened since the Revolution, & indeed with great reason as by that determination, it matters not whether any court Sycophant, that they have a mind to prefer, has a Majority or not, as they will always find a plea to fix him in the House. Conscious of this stretch of Power, and fearing the resentment of the Nation, they drew many Regiments from interior parts of the Kingdom to the Invirons of London, that they might be ready on the least appearance of danger, to suppress any riots, &c."——

Copy of a Letter from Marblehead *to the Committee of Merchants for Non-Importation in this Town, dated* October 19. 1769.

Gentlemen,

IT was lately advertised in one of your Papers that a Chest of Tea had been offer'd to one Mr. Martin, a Coaster, to bring down to this Town, but he understanding it was imported contrary to the agreement of the Merchants, nobly refused it.

The same Chest of Tea was bro't down here by Land one Evening this Week; as soon as it was known, the principal Merchants pursued it, and last Night it was agreed to send it back to Boston, by a Person hired on purpose to carry it to the Importer's Store, or to the Person's Friend who bought it.—Its gone off in triumph, being properly noted, and is ordered to be carted thro' the Streets round the Town-House, via Charlestown-Ferry, this Afternoon. Hope it will be properly received and safely conducted as we intended it, which will give pleasure to the Friends of America here."——

The above Chest of Tea, said to belong to one James McCall of Marblehead, was accordingly bro't to Town last Thursday Afternoon, and deposited in the Store of the Persons who imported it.

We hear that the Person who carted the said Tea from this Place to Marblehead, (an Inhabitant of the upper Part of Charlestown) in attempting to intrude himself into the Company of some Persons who were at a Husking-Frolick there last Thursday Evening, was by them turned out and treated with the greatest Marks of Contempt for being concerned in the above Affair.

We hear the Merchants and Traders at Salem and Marblehead, have come to an Agreement not to import nor purchase any European Manufactures but what are necessary for carrying on the Fishery.—Some Articles lately imported at the latter Place, not being thought conducive to that End, have been delivered up to a Committee appointed for that purpose, to be stored till the late oppressive Revenue Acts are repealed.

Last Saturday died here Mrs. *Sarah Dean*, Wife of Capt. *John Dean*, of this Town, and Daughter of *William Atkins*, Esq; of Newbury-Port:—Her Remains are to be interred To-Morrow Afternoon.

By a Gentleman from Philadelphia we are informed, that the Merchants at Virginia & Maryland so strictly adhere to their Agreements relative to Non-importation, that they will receive no Goods from that City but what the Captain of the Vessel who brings them can produce a Certificate that they were legally imported there before the Agreement took Place; accordingly a Committee of 22 of the principal Merchants of Philadelphia were appointed to attend that Business, and grant Certificates for that Purpose, to such Persons as should have Occasion to send European Goods to either of those Places.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town on Wednesday the 4th ult. a very respectable Committee was appointed to consider what Measures were proper to be taken to vindicate the Character of the Town from the false and injurious Representations contained in several Letters, Memorials, &c. wrote by Governor Bernard, General Gage, Commodore Hood, the Commissioners, & others, to the Ministry; And at the Adjournment of said Meeting, on Wednesday last, the Committee reported a Draft of an Appeal to the Impartial Public, in Answer thereto, which after being read, was unanimously accepted; but being too lengthy to be inserted in a News-Paper, it was ordered to be published in a Pamphlet.

Last Thursday was married at Col. HAYEN's Seat at Dorchester, JOSHUA LORING, jun. Esq; eldest Son of Commodore LORING, to Miss LLOYD.

Saturday Morning last, between 3 & 4 o'Clock, a Store on Treasurer *Gray's* Wharf was discovered to be on Fire, *owing to the Carelessness of some Person who the preceeding Day were preparing a Vessel's Rigging in the Loft, and left some Fire*:—An Engine being but a few Rods from where the Fire was, with the timely Assistance of the People in the Neighbourhood, *under Providence*, soon put a Stop to it and prevented any great Damage being done.

☞ It is necessary that *Pumps* be in good Order and *Chimnies* kept clean, more especially in the *Winter Season*.

Attleborough, Sept. 28. 1769. This Morning 24 young Ladies, of the first precinct in this town, came to the house of the Rev. Mr. *Weld* with their Spinning Wheels, and spun 38 skeins of cotton and linnen yarn, 15 knots in a skein; in the afternoon 20 other Ladies came with yarn spun at their own houses, which together with what was spun at said Mr. *Weld's*, amounts to 139 skeins; 32 skeins was of their own flax and cotton; they generously gave their labour and yarn to Mrs. *Weld*, and all behaved with the sobriety & modesty that becomes their sex.

Whereas on Thursday last the Province House was broke open, and sundry Articles were Stolen from thence, among which are the following, viz.——

4 Feather Beds, 4 Pair Blanketts,
4 Pair Sheets, marked F B—Numbers forgot——
2 Spotted Lawn and 1 Muslin Gowns——
1 English Crown Piece of James 2d.——
2 German Rix-Dollars.——

Any Person who shall discover the Thief or Thieves, and will give such Information as will convict him or them, shall be paid TEN DOLLARS by any one of the Printers, and TEN DOLLARS more upon the Recovery of the greater Part of the Goods Stolen. *Boston, Octo.* 23. 1769.

For CHARLESTOWN, South Carolina.
To sail in all this Week,
The Sloop *Frankfort, John Littlefield*, Master.
For Freight or Passage (having good Accommodations) apply to said Master, or
THO. STODDARD, and Comp.

Just Arrived,
A Quantity of New Flour, Hemp,
Bar Iron, and a few Hogsheads of the very best Tobacco, which will be sold *Cheap for the Cash*.—
Enquire of
Joseph Barrell,
At Store No. 3. *South Side the Town-Dock.*

Where may be had, a few Hogsheads *choice Barbados Rum, Old Spirit, French Indigo, Redwood by the Ton or less, Firkin Butter, Dumb Fish, &c.*

TO BE SOLD,
As Cheap for Cash as can be bought out of any Store in Town, Wholesale or Retail, by
John Gore, *jun*r.
Opposite to LIBERTY-TREE, BOSTON,
A genteel Assortment of English GOODS.——North American Manufactures for Men's Winter Wear.

N. B. North-American Manufactures taken in Exchange for English Goods.

A few Firkins choice BUTTER at 5*s.* O.T. per lb.

John Griffith
Has opened an Evening School at his usual Place, opposite *William Vassall*, Esq;

Dropt from a Chaise, Friday the 13th Inst. between *Roxbury* and Capt. *Homans's*, the upper Road to *Milton*, a Woman's Scarlet Cloth RIDING-CLOKE, with a white Furr round it: Whoever will bring it to the Printers hereof shall be handsomely rewarded.——The Owner heard a Gentleman in a Chaise picked it up, if any one did 'tis hoped he will be so obliging as to send it to the Printers. *Boston, Octo.* 23. 1769.

TUESDAY *November* 7th,
At TEN o'Clock Before Noon,
Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION,
At the Auction Room opposite the West End of Faneuil-Hall Market,
A great Variety of House Furniture, viz.
Mahogany Leather Bottom Chairs, Mahogany square and round Tables, Black Walnut Case of Draws, Bureau Tables, Mahogany Desk, Sacking Bottom Bedsteads, Feather Beds & Bolsters, Coverlids & Blankets, Looking Glasses, blue & white and burnt China, some small Articles of wrought Plate, Delph Ware, Pictures under Glass, a handsom Jack, Pewter, Brass, Tin, Copper and Iron Kitchen Furniture, and a great Variety of other Articles.

N. B. The above Goods may be seen at the Vendue-Office the Day before the Sale, where Attendance will be given.

M. DESHON, *Auctioneer.*

AUCTION-HALL—Kingstreet.
Public Notice is hereby given, that
JOHN GERRISH
Has *removed* his PUBLIC VENDUE OFFICE from the North-End to
AUCTION-HALL,
In King-Street, close by the Town-House, All Favours and Preference in his way of Business (in the *Character* of VENDUE-MASTER or *Auctioneer*) will be most gratefully accepted.——

If most agreeable to his *Employers*, he would chuse to hold his public Vendues (in Auction-Hall) chiefly in the *Day-Time*.—All his Friends, Gentlemen, Strangers, and others, who have any Business for him to do now, may please to send their Goods and Orders to his *Vendue-Office* in said AUCTION-HALL, and they may without scruple, depend upon his best Endeavours to serve them *faithfully*. He also stands ready to do any *Vendue-Jobbs* at any other Place, or Part of the Town, upon very reasonable Terms. JOHN GERRISH.

N. B. The abovementioned AUCTION-HALL is very large and commodious, where rich & genteel *Household Furniture*, &c. may be put up and placed in the best *point of Light*, either for public or private Sale. Constant Attendance will be given at said HALL, to take Goods in for Sale, &c. &c.

The said *GERRISH* may be *treated* with concerning Trade & Business (by *Day* or *Night*) at his House opposite the great *Arch* under Auction-Hall.——

The Public are hereby informed, That the Soldier's Wife who was taken with the Small-Pox, on Thursday last, was immediately sent to the Hospital at Rainsford's-Island, and that this Town is now entirely clear of this Distemper.

By Order of the Select-Men,
WILLIAM COOPER, *Town Clerk.*
Boston, October 23. 1769.

Wanted immediately,
A Sloop or Schooner of about 70 Tons, either to purchase or hire. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD for want of Employ,
A healthy NEGRO GIRL,
about 17 or 18 Years of Age, who can do all sorts of Houshold Work. Enquire of the Printers.

Run away from his Master, the 14th Day of *October* current, a young Fellow named *James Travice*, 19 Years old, of dark Complection, and straight Hair; carried off a light colour'd all Wool Coat and a dark colour'd all Wool Coat, the back Parts of which are darker than the fore Parts, and three Jackets, one a striped double breasted, an all Wool Jacket of a darkish Colour, and a Linsey Woolsey Jacket, and two Pair of Breeches, one Pair Leather and the other Woollen, 1 Cotton and 2 Tow Shirts, and 1 Pair of Shoes and 2 Pair Stockings and two Hats.——Whosoever will apprehend said Runaway and convey him to his Master at *Hopkinton*, or secure him so that his Master may have him, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward and all necessary Charges paid by *John Rockwood.*

Felix Fissour
Takes this Method to acquaint all Gentlemen and Ladies that he is preparing very beautiful Works, far exceeding any Performance of the Kind ever exhibited in this Town. To be exhibited in the Common the beginning of next Month. By desire of several Gentlemen to be done by Subscription to prevent any Confusion and to give general Satisfaction to the Public.—As it will be attended with a great Expence he hopes that all Gentlemen and Ladies that will favor him with their Company will be so good as to sign their Names, as it is left to their Generosity,

The FIRE-WORKS
Will be the Representation of an Egyptian Pyramid adorned with curious Illuminations of red & white Fire, in the Centre a beautiful Palm-Tree of various Fire, and a very surprising Girandole of a new Construction; in the Top a very extraordinary horizontal Wheel adorned with yellow and purple Italian Candles; with a Piece of Bolognes Forlong; a Tornant representing a Chinese Fire forming the Sun and the Moon, and several times after will communicate Fire to a large fixed Sun; also a Number of the most curious Pieces too many to be mentioned.

Custom-House, Boston, *Octo.* 21. 1769.
ENTERED-IN.

Small, Fall, Thomas, Hemenway, Cooke, Lombard and Nickerson from Canso; Somes from Halifax; Hogg from St. Augustine; Hancock from New York; Childs from Virginia; Davis from Turks-Islands and Cape Nichola; Symmes from St. Lucia & Eustatia; Orr from Greenock.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Avery and Rich to Nova Scotia; Park & Orr to Glasgow; Riorden, Davis & Hodgkins to W. Indies, Gibson & Davis to London; Foster & Cummings to N. London; Somes, Halifax, Littlefield, So. Carolina.

(5) Turn to Index to Find agreements of Virginia & Maryland

O Ministry * L^d George Sackville, who was commander in chief of the British Troops in Germany the last War, and was Broke for disobeying the orders of Prince Ferdinand ¶ vide page 463—831, &c
¶ Olde Page 1001 & Turn to y^e Index to Find Merchants Resolves (1) vid. pa. 519. (2) pa. 538
vid. Agreement pa. 199. (3) pa. 737 (4) vid. Molas^s Act pa. 9— Tea Act pa. 735

A CHARACTER.—By JOHN WILKES.

[*Never before Published.*]

OF all political adventurers Mr. PITT has been the moſt ſucceſsful, according to the venal ideas of modern ſtateſmen. PULTENEY ſold the people only for a barren title. The mercenary PITT diſpoſed of popularity like an exchange-broker. Beſides the ſame *title* with the other apoſtate, PITT ſecured from the crown a large *family penſion*, and the lucrative *ſinecure of the Privy Seal*, which he held for a few years. His retreat into the Houſe of Lords was a political demiſe. He *paſſed away*, but is not yet quite forgotten. His treachery to the cauſe of the people ſtill loads his memory with curſes.

He raiſed himſelf to the greateſt offices of the ſtate by the rare talent of command in a popular aſſembly. He was indeed born an orator, and from nature poſſeſſed every outward requiſite to beſpeak reſpect, and even awe. A manly figure, with the face of the famous *Conde*, fixed your attention, and almoſt commanded reverence the moment he appeared; and the keen lightnings of his eye ſpeak the haughty, fiery ſoul, before his lips had pronounced a ſyllable. His *tongue dropped venom*. There was a kind of faſcination in his look, when he eyed any one *aſkance*. Nothing could withſtand the force of that contagion. The fluent MURRAY has faultered, and even FOX ſhrunk back appalled from an adverſary *fraught with fire unquenchable*, if I may borrow the expreſſion of our great MILTON. He always cultivated the art of ſpeaking with the moſt intenſe care and application. He has paſſed his life in culling of words, the arrangement of phraſes, and choice of metaphors, yet his theatrical manner did more than all, for his ſpeeches could not be read. There was neither ſound reaſoning, nor accuracy of expreſſion in them. He had not the power of argument, nor the correctneſs of language, ſo ſtriking in the Roman orator, but he had the *verba ardentia*, the bold glowing words. This merit was confined to his ſpeeches; for his writings were always cold, lifeleſs, and incorrect, totally void of elegance and energy, ſometimes even offending againſt the plaineſt rules of conſtruction. In the purſuit of eloquence he was indefatigable. He dedicated all his powers and faculties, and he ſacrificed every pleaſure of ſocial life, even in youth, to the ſingle point of talking well;

Multa tulit fecitque puer; ſudavit et alſit,
Abſtinuit venere et vino,

to a greater degree than almoſt any man of his age.

He acknowledged, that when he was young, he *always* came late into company, and left it early. He affected at firſt a ſovereign contempt of money, and when he was Paymaſter, made a parade of two or three very public acts of diſintereſtedneſs. When he had effectually duped his credulous friends, as well as a timid miniſter, and obtained enormous legacies, penſions and ſinecure places, the maſk was dropped off, and private intereſt afterwards appeared to be the only idol to which he ſacrificed. The old Duke of Newcaſtle uſed to ſay, that *Mr. Pitt's talents would not have got him forty pounds a year in any country but this.*

At his entrance into parliament, he attacked Sir *Robert Walpole* with indecent acrimony, and continued the perſecution to the laſt moment of that miniſter's life. He afterwards paid ſervile and fulſome compliments to his memory, not from conviction, as appeared from many other particulars, but to get over a few *Walpolians*. He had no fixed principle, but that of his own advancement. He declared for and againſt German wars, for and againſt Hanoverian ſubſidies, &c &c. ſtill preſerving an unbluſhing, *unembarraſſed* countenance, and the moſt perfect contradiction of a man to himſelf, which the world ever ſaw. If his ſpeeches in parliament had been faithfully publiſhed to the Engliſh, ſoon after they were delivered, as thoſe of Demoſthenes and Cicero were to the Greeks and Romans, he would have been ſoon detected, and utterly caſt off by his countrymen.

He is ſaid to be ſtill living at *Hayes* in *Kent*.

Good Nail RODS of all ſizes,
Slit in this Province, to be Sold by
NATHANIEL LORING,
At his Store near Faneuil-Hall, where thoſe who underſtand making NAILS may find Employ.

CASH to be given for
Good Pot and Pearl Aſhes,
By GEORGE ERVING.

WANTED two or three Pair of WOOD-DUCKS. Enquire of the Printers.

Wanted immediately at the new Factory in New-Boſton, four Boys for Apprentices to learn the Art of making Tortoiſe ſhell, Cream and Green colour Plates, Diſhes, Coffee & Tea Pots, Cups and Saucers, and all other Articles in the Potter's Buſineſs, equal to any imported from England.——Any Perſons inclining to bind out ſuch Lads to the aforeſaid Buſineſs, is deſired to apply immediately at the ſaid Factory or at *Leigh's* Intelligence-Office. *Boſton, Oct*o. 16. 1769.

TO BE SOLD By
Hammatt *and* Brown,
At their Shop in Union-Street, near the Cornfield,
BOHEA TEA by the Cheſt, Hundred or Dozen, of the laſt Year's Importation; alſo Hyſon and Souchong Tea, Chocolate, Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Raiſins, Currants, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Pepper, Ginger, Alſpice, Salt Petre, Indigo, Starch, Rice, Snuff, Muſtard, Flaſk Oil, Cotton Wool, Wool-Cards, Velvet-Corks.
ALSO a neat Aſſortment of plain, flower'd and cut Glaſs, China and Stone Ware, Mahogany Tea Cheſts and Bottle Stands, Lyn ſhoes, &c.
With a ſmall Invoice of Engliſh Goods.

THREE GUINEAS Reward.
Whereas the Dwelling-Houſe of me the Subſcriber was broke into laſt Wedneſday Night by ſome audacious Villain, who had the Boldneſs to come into my Bed-Chamber, and Stole from thence a Silver Watch, (the Maker's Name *Perrier*) a Pair of Silver Knee Buckles, and about £.50 old Tenor in Money, among which there was a four Piſtole Piece, full Weight, that look'd remarkably new, the reſt chiefly Quarters of Dollars. Whoever will diſcover the Thief ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice ſhall have THREE GUINEAS Reward. *James Perkins.*

N. B. An Ax was left in the Yard.
Boſton, October 16, 1769

To be ſold by *William Pattin*,
Engliſh midling Loaf Sugar, as good as the double refined made here, and all ſorts of Grocery; alſo a Houſe and Shop in Cornhill to Let.

TEN GUINEAS
Are depoſited in the Hands of Edes & Gill's Printers, to be diſpoſed of in the following
PREMIUMS.

1ſt. For the beſt Piece of Cloth of 12 Yards long and ſeven Quarters wide, that ſhall be made in this Province and offer'd to Sale at the Printing-Office the laſt Week in *April* next; the Fineneſs, Dreſſing and Colour, and to be conſidered in the Determination. FOUR GUINEAS.

2ndly. For the beſt Piece of German Serge (ſo called) of 30 Yards and one Yard wide; Fineneſs, Dreſſing and Colour, as before, TWO GUINEAS.

3dly. For the beſt Piece of Sagathy 30 Yards long and half-ell wide; Fineneſs, Dreſſing and Colour as before, TWO GUINEAS.

4thly. For the beſt Piece of Shalloon 30 Yards long, and one Yard wide; Fineneſs, Dreſſing and Color as before, TWO GUINEAS.

The ſeveral Articles are to be offer'd for Sale at Edes and Gill's Printing-Office, the laſt Week in *April* next. The PREMIUMS to be determined by three Gentlemen, who will be deſired to attend for that Purpoſe.

TO BE SOLD,
The Real and Perſonal Eſtate of *Iſaac Gridley*, Eſq; deceaſed, conſiſting of divers Tracts of Land, ſituated near Fort-Hill, with a large Brick Meſſuage, Brick Kitchen, and Wooden Houſes contiguous; a Wooden Meſſuage, Warehouſe, Barn, Coach-Houſe, Rope-Walk and their Appurtenances, with the Implements for manufacturing Cordage; ſeven Negro Men Slaves, Houſhold Furniture, Books, &c.——For Terms of Sale enquire of his Executors. *Boſton, Sept.* 18. 1769.

TO BE SOLD cheap for Caſh,
Broad-Cloths, yard-wide Forreſt-Cloths, knapt Ratteens, Shalloons, blue and white Furniture Linen, Camblets, Mens Camblet Cloaks lined with green Colcheſter Baize, Mens Cloth Waiſtcoats, Pluſh Breeches, colour'd Threads, Garters, Combs, &c.——

Wanted—A good ſecond-hand Brig or Snow, two or three Years old, of 100 or 120 Tons Burthen, double deck'd, of a good Length & Beam, well timber'd, a faſt ſailer and of an eaſy draft of Water.——A new Veſſel of the above Deſcription, if cheap, may ſuit.——

Any Perſon who has ſuch a Veſſel to diſpoſe of, and that the above Goods will ſuit for Pay, may know further by enquiring of the Printers.

To be ſold by *Jacob M'Daniell*,
At Mr. *Edward Church's* Store, Newbury-Street,
Spices of all ſorts, Glaſs & Stone Ware,
Alſo Indigo, Rice, Cotton, Indian Corn, & Redwood,
Cheap for Caſh.

TO BE SOLD,
At the very loweſt Rates, for Caſh only,
At the STORE lately improved by Capt. *Job Prince*, juſt below *Minot's* T on the Long Wharf,

Choice Jarr & Flaſk Oil,	Chocolate by the Box,
Loaf & brown Sugars,	dozen or ſingle Pound.
Beſt green Coffee,	Philadelphia Flour,
Molaſſes, Rice,	Caſes of Bottles, &c. &c.

Alſo, Choice Jamaica Spirit, Weſt India and New-England Rum, by Wholeſale or Retail.

Robert Gould
Earneſtly deſires all who are indebted to him on Book, Note or Bond, to make immediate Payment; otherways they muſt expect their Debts will abſolutely be put in ſuit at next January Court, without any Exceptions. *Boſton, 5th Oct*o. 1760.

William Jackſon
Continues to ſell at his STORE,
At the BRAZEN-HEAD, next to the Town-Houſe,
A general Aſſortment of Engliſh and Hard Ware Goods, by Wholeſale or Retail, among which are, a good Aſſortment of ſuperfine and low priz'd Broad Cloths, German Serges, Kerſeys, Beaver Coatings, Bearſkins & Ratteens, Shalloons, Tammys & Durants, Calimancoes, Trimmings of all kinds, Cotton Velvet, Fuſtians & Jeans, black, blue, buff & white Breeches Pieces, Bird eyed and ſprig'd Stuffs, Iriſh Camblets, Poplins, Croſs-barr'd and figur'd Stuffs, worſted Damaſks, Brolioes, Miſſinets and Grizets, Grograms, beſt double Camblets, double Alopean, Paduſoys, Damaſks & Ducapes, plain & ſtrip'd Luteſtrings & Mantua Silks, white & roſe colour'd Sarſnet & Perſians, black and colour'd Sattins, a variety of Capuchin Silks, very genteel brocaded Shoes & Clogs, black Ruſſell Shoes and Goloſhoes, made by a ſuperior Workman, Iriſh Linnens, Cambricks and Lawns, Clouting Diaper, black & white Catgut, ¼, ⅓, ½ yard wide and Apron Checks, Furniture ditto, Cotton Gowns & Hollands, worſted & ſilk Mitts and Gloves, Bindings & Qualities, Gimps & Snail Laces, colour'd Threads, Wax Necklaces, Linen & Silk Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens worſted Hoſe, Mens Silk ditto, Mens worſted Caps, Ribbons, &c. &c. &c.
NAILS, Brads & Tacks, Engliſh & German Steel, Powder, Frying Pans and Warming Pans, Braſs Kettles, warranted London Pewter Diſhes, Plates & Baſons, &c. all kinds Locks, Hinges and Latchets, Sadlers Ware of all Sorts, Braſſes for Deſks, Locks, &c. different Sorts of Joiners and Carpenters Tools—Wool Cards, Card Wire, London Glue, Knives & Forks, Cuttoe & Penknives, Sciſſers, Shears, Razors, &c. Buckles & Buttons, No. 4. & 12 Pins, &c.
Looking-Glaſſes of all Sizes, 6 by 8 & 7 by 9 Window-Glaſs, Hour Glaſſes, long and ſhort Pipes, Crates of White and Blue & White Stone Cups and Saucers, Felt Hatts,——Glocester CHEESE.

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP,
Two Second-hand CABLES and ANCHORS, very little the worſe for the Wear, the Cables 11 and 12 Inches, the Anchors about 10 Hundred and 13 Hundred Weight.——Enquire of
JOSEPH BARRELL,
At Store No. 3. *South Side of the Town-Dock*,
Where may be had, *a few Firkins choice Butter*, Glaſs Ware, China Pudding & Pye Diſhes, Looking Glaſſes, and an Aſſortment of Weſt India Goods and Groceries as uſual.——

TO BE SOLD
A Farm in *Little Cambridge*, containing about 80 Acres of good Mowing Land, Paſture Land, Orchard & Tillage, all fenced with a good Stone Wall, and well watered, within half a Mile of the Meeting-Houſe. Said Farm will be ſold cheap for the Caſh or good Security.—For further Information enquire of Deacon *Ebenezer Davis* of Brookline, or Capt. *Robbins* of Little Cambridge.

WANTED in a Family,
A Woman that can be well recommended, and is fond of Children.—Apply to the Printers.

TWO DOLLARS Reward, and neceſſary Charges paid, to any one that will return to the Subſcriber a YAWL, that was taken away from his Wharf ſome Time about the 18th Inſtant.—Said Yawl rows with Five Oars, has a plain Cap Streak, with a Stem Plate and Shoes: the inſide painted Red, and the Streak yellow & Blue.
September 30, 1769. THO. DAWES.

The Managers of Faneuil-Hall LOTTERY Letter E. hereby Notify the Public, That they are *abſolutely* determined that the Drawing of ſaid Lottery ſhall Commence on the Third Day of *November* next, at *Faneuil*-Hall, where thoſe who incline may attend. A few Tickets remaining on Hand may be had of the Managers.

Good old CYDER,
At £. 3 Old Tenor a Barrell,
Empty Wine Pipes and Rum Hogſheads,
Choice VINEGAR, to be Sold at
Blanchard's Wine-Cellar,
On Dock-Square, Boſton.

TO BE SOLD,
Spring Bever, Raccoon Skins,
Deer Skins in the Hair and Indian dreſt; all of the beſt Kind. Enquire of *Martin Gay* in Union Street.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

Earl of Bath

a Famous French General

Sinecure

See a Juſt Character of Mr Pitt, pa. 390, Vol 4.

& as Mr Pitt, L.d Chatham deſented Wilkes, and called him a Blaſphemer of his God and a libeller of his King: it is evident Wilkes is prejudiced againſt him to the laſt degree; The above falſe character of Mr Pitt, makes that prejudice notorious.
L.d Mansfield * L.d Holland.